

Calgary Weekly Herald

AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Volume VI, Number 9.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

Two Dollars a Year

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN.

Two Premiers.

OTTAWA, 26.—Premier Mercer paid his respects to Sir John today.

Seriously Ill.

TORONTO, 27.—Hon. Mr. Pades, commissioner of crown lands, is seriously ill with kidney disease.

To be Protected.

ORANGEVILLE, 29.—The return of Bob White for Cardwell will be protested on the grounds of bribery.

Sir Charles for Washington.

OTTAWA, 30.—It is rumored here that Sir Charles Tupper will succeed Minister West at Washington.

Evangelists in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, 27.—Crisely and Hunter, the evangelists arrived here today and commence services tomorrow.

Not Largely Patronized.

WINNIPEG, 24.—The excursion which left for the Pacific coast yesterday was not largely patronized.

Supreme Court Vacancy.

OTTAWA, 27.—The name of Chief Justice McDonald is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

Small Pox at Sarnia.

SARNIA, 29.—Small pox has broken out in this town. Precautions are being taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Distillery Burned.

FRESCOTT, 29.—Wiser's distillery, one of the finest in Ontario, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will be heavy.

Banquet to Hon. Mr. Pope.

OTTAWA, 30.—Sir John and nearly all the Cabinet Ministers leave to attend the banquet to Hon. Mr. Pope at Sherbrooke.

East Northumberland.

TORONTO, 25.—Willoughby, conservative, has been declared elected for East Northumberland by a majority of three.

See Mill Burned.

GRAVENHURST, 27.—Cockburn's saw mill on Muskoka Bay is burned. The loss is forty thousand dollars. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

Scarth Said to be After a Collectorship.

TORONTO, 24.—The World says that W. B. Scarth, M. P., is after the collectorship of customs at Toronto and will likely get it.

Another Break in the Cornwall Canal.

CORNWALL, 29.—Another break has occurred in the canal where the big break occurred recently, and the opening will be delayed in November.

Terrible Suffering in Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, 28.—There is terrible suffering among the settlers in Dakota. Their crops have all been frozen. Hundreds of families are starving.

The Frontier Police Patrol.

OTTAWA, 24.—A force of 160 Mounted Police will form a patrol along the boundary in Southern Manitoba, beginning about the middle of November.

The Galt Poisoning.

BERLIN, 30.—Hannah Boyd, confined here on suspicion of being implicated in the Galt poisoning case was released, there being nothing to warrant her further detention.

Lady Macdonald's Mother.

OTTAWA, 24.—Lady Macdonald has purchased a memorial window at the cost of \$1,000 for the Church of St. Albans in memory of her mother, Mrs. Bernard.

The Chignecto Marine Railway.

ST. JOHN, 26.—All arrangements are completed for the commencement of the Chignecto marine railway. Work will begin on a large scale in the spring.

The Manitoba Railway Muddle.

WINNIPEG, 30.—The railroad situation is quiet. A meeting of the cabinet will be held today to decide what action shall be taken. The general impression is that the government will wait for the decision of the Supreme Court next month.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, 25.—It is rumored that Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, will resign owing to ill health. He will be superseded by Mr. Smith Land Commissioner.

Cleveland's Heedless.

MONTREAL, 25.—A worthy, the absconding treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, left here by the mail steamer Polynesian today. The Quebec detectives have been notified to arrest him as the steamship passes there.

Recovered From the Medical Students.

KINGSTON, 30.—Miss Kenney's body was recovered from the medical students at the college yesterday. It was not injured. The body of Caleb Smith was also given up, it was badly mutilated.

Faction Fight at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 26.—A serious row occurred today between the French and Irish hands employed in a saw mill here. The police charged the crowd arresting the ringleaders and quelling the disturbance.

Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

HALIFAX, 24.—The jury in the trial of Jane Doyle, acquitted her tonight of the charge of complicity in her husband's murder. The verdict was received with loud applause by the crowded courtroom.

Interprovincial Accounts.

OTTAWA, 27.—The work of settling the interprovincial accounts is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Mowat arrived today and conferred with Mercer regarding matters of detail to be laid before the arbitrators.

Riel's Sister.

WINNIPEG, 30.—Mrs. Poitras, sister of Louis Riel, has written a letter to the French Canadians in the United States, urging them to vote against Cleveland because he did not interfere on her brother's behalf.

Mr. Jeffrey Reappointed.

TORONTO, 24.—A joint meeting of the trustees and quarterly official board of the Western Methodist Church have adopted a resolution completely exonerating Rev. J. W. Jeffrey from the charge of intemperance brought against him.

Typhoid Fever in Montreal.

MONTREAL, 27.—Out of four hundred beds in the Hotel Dieu, one hundred are filled with typhoid fever patients, and there is almost as large a percentage in the other hospitals. Six doctors have been arrested for failing to report cases of the disease.

Large Fire in Toronto.

TORONTO, 24.—A large fire destroyed the premises occupied by Samuel Benjamin & Co., wholesale hardware merchants here last night. The stock was almost entirely destroyed and the building completely gutted. The damage will be \$60,000 covered by insurance.

Two Deaths from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 25.—Mr. Scarth denies that he is an applicant for the collectorship of customs at Toronto. It is denied that Sir John Macdonald will go to England on fishery business.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau is ill.

Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley are here.

Sir John's Impartiality.

OTTAWA, 30.—Hon. Christopher Patterson, an Ontario Judge of Appeal has been appointed to the Supreme Court vacancy, and James McLennan, Q. C., of Toronto, will fill the appeal vacancy. Both gentlemen are reformers, the latter being Hon. Mr. Mowat's partner. These appointments are commented upon as instances of the government's policy to appoint the best men for the judiciary.

Still Heedless.

OTTAWA, 27.—The Canada Northwest Land Company and the C. P. R. will jointly enter the courts once more to resist payment of school taxes upon their lands in the Northwest. The supreme courts yesterday in refusing to hear their appeal practically terminated the legal fight on the old issue; but no company profiting by recent legislation can carry their case to Ottawa. The statute of 1888 chapter 37, which of course is not retroactive in its effect, possesses a clause extending the jurisdiction of the supreme court to cases coming from the supreme court of the Northwest even though the

cases in question do not originate in a Territorial court. Under this section therefore an appeal from the court of revision could be sent to Ottawa.

The Outrage Near Montreal.

MONTREAL, 22.—The body of Emma Doversant, the unfortunate girl whose death resulted from the outrageous treatment she received at the hands of nine fiends, was exhumed and taken to the morgue, where an inquest was opened and doctors were ordered to make an autopsy. In the meantime those implicated are under police surveillance. Just before her death the girl stated that she had been poisoned by the fellow around the corner, referring to the men implicated.

Deaths at Work.

TORONTO, 29.—Recently the bodies of Caleb Smith and Miss Kenney were stolen from the vault at Zely's Bay. Early this morning the police discovered the bodies at the Royal Medical college here. In reply to a telegram sent to Zely's Bay stating that the bodies were here, but could not be removed without assistance, it was stated that one hundred men would start for Toronto at once. They have not yet arrived and the police will protect the college.

A Test Case.

OTTAWA, 24.—A motion will be made shortly in the Supreme Court to quash the appeal case of the C. P. R. vs. the Board of School Trustees of the Calgary district. The motion will be made on behalf of the respondents. The C. P. R. as the lower courts were condemned to pay school taxes on lands owned by them in the Calgary district. This is a test case, and on the decision of the Supreme Court will hang the liability of the C. P. R. to be assessed for educational purposes in the Northwest. The assessment in the Calgary case is made on the railway land grant.

Calgary Wins.

OTTAWA, 26.—The supreme court yesterday granted a motion quashing the appeal of Angus et al vs the Calgary school board in respect of hearing at the present term. The decision of the judges will probably result in other towns throughout the Territories following the example set by Calgary in taxing the company's lands for educational purposes. The appellants include A. B. Angus and W. B. Scarth, M. P., who act jointly as trustees for the Canada Northwest Land Company and the C. P. R. They contended that they were not liable to taxation as the lands in question have not been sold and conveyed by the C. P. R. and are therefore exempt from taxation by virtue of 44 Vic., chapter 1, section 16 of Dominion statutes. The motion made by F. H. Chrysler to quash the appeal was granted, the supreme court holding that the court of revision to which the C. P. R. appealed from the assessment of the assessors was not a court of superior jurisdiction and that consequently no appeal could lie to Ottawa. Judge Gwynne observed that if the appeal were heard every protest against assessment in the Northwest would wind up at the supreme court. As a result of this decision it is expected that the value of the company's stock will be affected.

The Railway War.

WINNIPEG, 24.—Chief Justice Taylor delivered judgment this morning, dissolving the injunction to restrain the R. V. R. from crossing the Canadian Pacific.

OTTAWA, 26.—A meeting of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council was held today to further consider the application of the Manitoba Government to cross the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific. At the request of counsel, an adjournment was made to November second.

LONDON, 24.—The Times has a long article on the situation in Manitoba. It suggests a compromise.

LATER.

WINNIPEG, 27.—Attorney-General Martin has inserted a flaming advertisement in the papers calling for special constables to go out tomorrow morning to clear the track. The Canadian Pacific will not accept the decision of the court and will resist the crossing. Excitement runs high and trouble is expected.

WINNIPEG, 25.—Late yesterday afternoon the C. P. R. solicitors obtained another injunction to restrain the Northern Pacific and Manitoba from crossing the Canadian Pacific tracks. It will be argued today. Meantime nothing will be

done by the local government to effect a crossing. A public meeting was called by the mayor last night but not one of the cabinet ministers was present. Even the mayor himself did not put in an appearance. Resolutions pledging moral and physical support to the Northern Pacific were passed. In answer to the Attorney-General's advertisement calling on the citizens to act as special constables only a few responded.

WINNIPEG, 26.—The Government railway employees affected a crossing of the Glenboro branch at Headingly Wednesday night. Yesterday General Supt. Whyte with fifty men went down and took up the diamond. There were only a few men on guard and but little resistance was made. No blows were struck and no one hurt. Last night the Northern Pacific made an attempt to put in a diamond at Morris, but Mr. Whyte was on hand with 300 men and built a strong fence over the line. The second injunction came up for hearing today.

WINNIPEG, 27.—The railway war was waged yesterday in court. At all the outposts there was peace and the Canadian Pacific entries were alarmed by the sight of no hostile force swooping down on them. There is no danger of trouble till the injunction is decided. Argument commenced yesterday before Judge Killam and was not concluded when the court rose, but from the Judge's remarks it is generally believed that the injunction will be dissolved. In that event the government will attempt a crossing at St. James and as the Canadian Pacific have nearly two thousand men ready for action, the crossing will hardly be successful. The troops are still under orders to move at a moment's notice.

WINNIPEG, 29.—There are no new developments in railway matters, although numerous rumors are about. Judgment on the injunction will be given today. The report that the provincial government had resigned owing to the refusal by Governor Schultz to call the legislature together is advised by his ministry, proved to be untrue; but it is understood he has demanded good and sufficient reasons for the calling together of the house at this time.

WINNIPEG, 30.—The city was thrown into a great state of excitement today, when it became known that an attempt was made to burn the Canadian Pacific bridge at Headingly. Considerable damage was done, one end of the bridge was almost completely burned away. A large force of men is now at work repairing the structure. This act is deprecated by the citizens generally. The legislature has been called for the 10th of November, indicating that the differences between the Lieut.-Governor and the Ministers have been settled. It is the intention to adopt retroactive legislation, which will probably include the removal of exemptions from taxation.

FOREIGN.

Belleguerant Boulangists.

PARIS, 27.—Six hundred anti-Boulangists proved a free fight at a Boulangist meeting tonight. Many were wounded, some fatally.

Moonlighters Escaped.

DUBLIN, 25.—The revival of moonlighters' escapades in Ireland is certainly ill-timed. Several outrages are reported today as the work of these miscreants, and the Nationalists are fearful lest they will prejudice the minds of the public against the Irish cause now at stake.

The British Minister at Washington.

LONDON, 30.—Lord Salisbury has sent from the Foreign Office a message in cipher to Lord Sackville suggesting that his accession to the peerage and the increased responsibilities of a private nature would offer sufficient excuse for his retirement from his post at Washington.

A Cannibal Feast.

LONDON, 30.—Advises from Honny River, Africa, give a revolting story of savage atrocities and cannibalism. The Okri Kan tribe, in revenge for some injury, invited a party of Agones to a friendly palaver and then entrapped and massacred them. A cannibal festival followed, in which over a hundred and fifty persons were killed and eaten.

That Murchison Letter.

LONDON, 29.—Minister Phelps has been visiting Lord Salisbury at Hatfield house. It is believed that Minister West will be recalled at once because of the Murchison

letter. Similar letters have been written to Chamberlain and Tupper by a republican lawyer with a view to obtaining copies which could be used against the democrats, but without success.

Deaths in Ireland.

DUBLIN, 24.—At Nov, County of Tyrone, today a riot occurred between the Orangemen and the Nationalists. The police charged upon the rioters with fixed bayonets and dispersed them. Several of the police were injured by stones.

Twelve men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor today at Wicklow for conspiracy to compel a farmer to leave a farm that he occupied.

A Little War in Africa.

ZANZIBAR, 22.—News has reached the coast that natives hitherto unaffected, have risen against the English at Mombasa and that there has been desperate fighting.

It is believed that Arab slave dealers have taken advantage of the troubles with the Germans on the coast and have stirred up a rebellion among the tribes.

Mombasa was the point from which a caravan of the British African Association was to start for Waddar.

The African Explorers.

LILLE, France, 30.—The Echo du Nord states that the president of the geographical society of Lille has received news from Africa that Henry M. Stanley has been massacred with all his expedition save two men.

LONDON, 30.—The Emin relief committee denies the story of the massacre of the Stanley expedition. The members of the committee do not doubt that Stanley is the White Pasha reported to be in Bahar-el-Ghazal province. It is believed that Stanley joined Emin at Wadelai in 1887. Nothing has been heard at Brussels in regard to the reported massacre.

From London.

LONDON, 21.—Sir John Macdonald's emphatic statement of Canada's position is most opportune and entirely dispenses many statements widely published here from the United States, that the Canadian Ministers were growing timid under the United States threats and were about to adopt a less resolute attitude.

The steamer Toronto has sailed from Liverpool with a very valuable shipment of horses, ponies and sheep. One Hackney stallion has the highest British record. Some Welsh ponies are destined for the Hon. J. H. Pope's farm. There is in also the best shearing Cheviot Ram ever exported.

Will Divulge Everything.

LONDON, 24.—The Parnell-Times commission is proceeding quietly. The Attorney-General yesterday made some important statements. Mr. Webster said that if access could be obtained to the various books of the Land League, evidence could be procured showing the relations borne by the Parnellites to the criminal actions of the members of the league. The Times, he said, had secured documents describing how the men were supported, who refused to work and had boycotters and other men paid for committing the outrages. Before the case was concluded all the circumstances bearing upon the case in the hands of the Times' possession, the letters published by that paper, the names of the persons from whom they were obtained, and the amount of money paid for them, would be divulged. Before the letters were published which the Times believed to be Mr. Parnell's, their genuineness had been proved by comparison with undoubted specimens of Mr. Parnell's writing.

The Morrison Fire Case.

The Morrison fire case which has been occupying Commissioner Herchmer's attention has been dropped by J. R. Costigan, prosecutor for the crown. It appears that Mr. Morrison owned a sawmill on Sheep Creek, and that two years ago he moved the mill twenty miles up stream. It is charged that he set fire to the pile of sawdust left at that time and that the fire has been smouldering ever since, breaking out this fall and spreading in different directions, consuming a good deal of winter feed belonging to the Quora Ranch Co., and others. Inspector Snider laid an information and Mr. Morrison was brought up before Col. Herchmer. It was found that there is a Dominion statute which provides that in the Territories information regarding a criminal offence must be laid within one year. Two years having elapsed since the fire was started, the action was dropped. Messrs. Loughheed & McCarthy watched the case in the interest of the Quora Ranch Company.

Ranch Cards.
RANCHERS will serve their best interests by inserting their cards with stock brands in these columns. For ten dollars we will publish a ranch card with one cut for a year and send the advertiser the WEEKLY HERALD for the same time. For each cut of an animal more than one, we charge three dollars a year. All advertisers in these columns have the privilege of advertising lost or strayed animals at any time, free of charge.

LOST
1—A Red cow about 4 years old, to fall milk, branded **ON** on right hip. Any one finding above will leave word at this office.
2—A white hind cow, branded with tag **A** on left shoulder, d w s. o. l. y. at rear supposed to be Canadian bred, quiet and no brands, any one finding above will leave word at this office.

30 REWARD—Lost one large brown mare, indistinct bar brand on left hip, no white, heavy with foal, ear on left hind fetlock joint, also one bay Cayuse mare, banded tail and large middle marks on back. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the said animals. Address: W. W. Stewart, Morley, P.O. or to the Herald.

3000 REWARD—Strayed from Pine Creek on 8th April 1904, one dark bay mare, branded **M** on left shoulder and **(4)** on right hip, white spot on nose also one brand bay filly 3 years and 15 months high no brands and no white. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering information that will lead to the recovery of the above. Address: J. W. McLaughlin, Pine Creek.

\$15 and \$5 Reward.

STRAYED, from Nose Creek, 1 (or 2) Short horn, blue, branded **OV** on left side, 2 year old, same brand. Five dollars reward for the animal and \$10 for the two-year-old, delivered either at the ranch or at the Herald's office.

PETTAPICK & POTTER.
 Calgary, June 18th, 1905.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from near the bridge on Nose Creek, 1 (or 2) Short horn, blue, branded **OV** on left side, 2 year old, same brand. Five dollars reward for the animal and \$10 for the two-year-old, delivered either at the ranch or at the Herald's office.

McAVISH BROS., Blacksmiths.

STRAYED.

STRAYED, ONE BAY HORSE 15 hands, 3 inches, 1 year old, branded **L**, monogram (Tom L) on right shoulder, and cross dot on right hip. Has white star on forehead and halter. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning the same to the owner.

F. De WINTON
 Brecon Ranch, Bow River

\$10.00 REWARD.

STRAYED from Nose Creek, one brown mare, branded **JO** on left shoulder. Had on a halter and piece of rope. Also one dark brown mare, branded **A** on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering information that will lead to the recovery of the same. My brand is **IS** on left shoulder. J. J. SULLIVAN

D. McEACHERN.
 Rosebud Ranch, Calgary, P.O.

\$50 REWARD

STRAYED, from High River Ranch, there were 8 horses, 1 bay horse, 1 year old, five yearling colts not branded. I will give fifty dollars reward to any one that will deliver the same at my ranch, at the crossing of High River, on the Macleod road, or for any information that would lead to the recovery of the same. My brand is **IS** on left shoulder. J. J. SULLIVAN

Send your Printing to the Herald

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHBREDS!

For Sale this Spring: Several bulls and three cows. This stock to be sold at prices to suit all classes of stockmen.

O. GREGG, Pale Face Ran' PEKISKO.

BULLS FOR SALE.

Pure bred galloway bulls, yearlings and over to sale at

\$50.00 PER HEAD

delivered at Rosebud Creek. Come and see for yourselves or write to

W. E. COCHRANE,
 Little Bow Cattle Co. Mosquito Creek

MURRAY WOODS.

Range—Nose Creek North Branch.

Brand—**S**
 On horse this brand is on the left shoulder; on cattle on the left hip.
 Vent—brand upside down on the hip for horses and a bar across the brand for cattle.

JAMES F. LAWRENCE.

Cattle brand same as cut on left side. Horse brand same on left thigh. Vent for both, bar through brand. Pedigree Hereford bulls and heifers, also Short-horn bulls and heifers for sale. Address: JAMES F. LAWRENCE, Springwater Ranch, Calgary

QUORN RANCH CO.

J. J. Barker, Manager Range, Sheep Creek and High River. Address: Box 106, Calgary, N.W.T. Marks, wattle on right side of neck. Cattle brand same as cut. Vent, same as brand on right shoulder.

Horse brand same as cut on right shoulder, also on left shoulder. Owners of all horses cut **OK** on left shoulder.

THE COCHRANE RANCH CO. (Limited)

Head Office, Montreal, P. Q. President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Vice-President, Jas. A. Cochrane, Sec.-Treas., J. M. Browning.

Range, Between Kootenai and Belly Rivers. Address, Macleod, N.W.T.

Vent, inverted **C** on left side. Double Dewlap on calves branded after 1892. Underbit out of left ear of calves branded up to 1892.

Vent for horses, inverted **H** on left hip. Also owners of cattle with double dewlap, and branded with square and compass on right hip.

STEWART RANCH COMPANY. (Limited)
 Range—Pincher Creek, near Fort Macleod, N.W.T.
 Owners of cattle and horses branded **4** on left hip, and **cut** on left shoulder.
 Kar marks—right ear cropped, left ear underbit.
 Horse brand—**BC** on left shoulder.

H. GOLDFINCH.

Range, Bow River. Address, Langdon. Cattle Brand, same as cut on left side. Horse Brand, same as cut on left shoulder. Also owner of cattle branded horseshoe and ring.

J. D. LAUDER.

Range—Elbow River. Address—Calgary. Vent—Bar under brand.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Range, between Bow and Elbow riv. Address, Stud Ranch, Calgary, Alberta. Horse brand, same as cut on left shoulder with cut on the rail. Cattle brand, same as cut on left side. Vent, same as cut without rail.

W. HUCKVALE

Range, Big Bend, Belly River. Address, Macleod, Alta. Horse Brand, same as cut on left hip. Vent, same on left shoulder.

WINDER RANCH COMPANY.

Range, Willow Creek. Address, Macleod, Alberta. Horse Brand, same as cattle on left shoulder. This year's colts branded double crank on left jaw.

BREALEY BROTHERS.

Address, Calgary. Range, Beaver Dam. Horse Brand, same as cut on left side. Also own cattle branded **BB** on left hip and **O** on left side.

MOUNT ROYAL RANCH.

W. C. WELLS. **E. N. BROWN.** PROPRIETORS. Address, Cochrane, N.W.T. Range, Bow and Ghost Rivers.

LOUIS ROSELLE.

Range, Elbow River. Address, Calgary, Alberta. Brand, same as cut. Vent, bar through brand.

W. PODGER

Range—Little Bow. Address, High River. Cattle brand, same as cut on left ribs. Horse brand **HP** on left hip. Also owner of all cattle branded **J L** Onright.

STUART BROS.

Range, Jumping Pond. Brand same as cut on right hip. Also owner of cattle branded same left side. Address: W. W. Stuart, Millward, N.W.T.

T. BANBURY.

Range, Pine Creek. Address, Calgary, N.W.T.

CROSS BROTHERS.

Range, Mosquito Creek and Little Bow River. Address, High River. Horse Brand, **in** on left shoulder. Also own horses branded same as cut on left thigh. Own cattle branded **JN** on right side and hip.

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Vent for horses, inverted **H** on left hip. Also owners of cattle with double dewlap, and branded with square and compass on right hip.

INDEWICK & LEATHAM.
 Range—Between Bow and Elbow Rivers. Address—Fort Macleod, N.W.T.
 Owners of cattle branded **(4)** on left side. Calves—Swallow fork on left ear.
 Horse brand—**Δ** on left hip.
 Horse vent—Same on left shoulder.

BOW RIVER HORSE CO. (Limited)

Head office: Edmonton, Devonshire, England. President, Charles Elliott Esq. Vice-President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane. Range, between Bow and Elbow Rivers. Address of the Co., Cochrane P.O. Alberta. Brands, **JH** on left ribs and hip. Also owners of the old C brand of horses. Also own horses branded monogram **JH** on left shoulder, or hip or both. Vent, inverted **C** on left hip. Well broken horses always for sale at reasonable prices.

J. H. MORRISON, Manager.
 Cochrane Alta.

BLUNT & HOLMES.

Address—Calgary. Cattle brand same as cut on left side. Also some of cattle branded **OVS** on left side. Horse brand same as cut on left shoulder. **158**

LITTLE BOW RANCHE CO.

Range, Little Bow and Mosquito Creek. Cattle brand, same as cut on left ribs. Wattle, left cheek. Horse brand same as cut on left thigh. Vent, same as cut, on right thigh.

PRIMROSE RANCH CO.

Range, Big Lake and Little Bow. Address, Calgary. Brand, same as cut.

THE NEW OXLEY, (CANADA) RANCH CO. (Limited)

Range—Porcupines and Willow Creek. Address—H. Stanley Pinhorn, Manager, Fort Macleod, N.W.T.

J. W. BRANKLEY.

Range, Stoney Creek. Address, Calgary, Alta. Brand **DX** on right hip.

THOMAS BEHAN.

Range, between Bow and Elbow Rivers. Address, Stud Ranch, Calgary, Alberta. Brand **701** on left hip. Horse Brand, Diamond on left shoulder. Vent, **701** under brand.

MAIN & DENNIS.

Range, Big Bend, Belly River and Upper Teton Valley. Address, Lethbridge, N.W.T., and Old agency M.T.

Horse Brand, **S** on left thigh. Also owners of the **S** and **66** brands.

JOHNWADE.

Range, Sheep Creek. Address, Okatoks, Alta.

CHARLES CAREY.

Range, Bow River, west of the Gap. Address, Canmore, N.W.T. Cattle Brand, same as Vent, rat bar over brand.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Address, Dunbow. Range, near mouth of High River. Brand, one on left side. Vent **16** on left hip.

W. SKRINE.

Range, High River. Address, High River. Cattle brand, same as cut on right ribs. Vent, same as cut, on right hip.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL, COAL & COLONIZATION CO. (Limited)
 N.W.T.

W. I. IKIN.

Range, High, River. Address, High River. Cattle brand, same as cut on left ribs. Ear mark, swallow fork on both ears. Vent inverted on left shoulder. Horse brand, same as on left shoulder.

JAMES WALKER

Range, Bow River, east of Calgary. Address, Calgary, N.W.T. Horse Brand same, on left shoulder. Vent, Cattle, same on left side. Vent, Horses, same on left hip.

MATTHEW COOK.

Address, Gleichen. Range, Rosebud River. Horse brand, same as cut on left shoulder.

RICARDO & WILLIAMS.

Range, north of the Bow. Address, Box 1212, Calgary. Brand, same as cut on left hip. Vent, small **C** over brand.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CATTLE CO.

Range, Mosquito Creek. Address, Calgary, N.W.T. Horse brand **2** on left thigh.

W. C. CONRAD.

Range, Little Bow River. Address, H. Harris, Lethbridge. Horse Brand on left thigh. Vent on cattle, **Z** on left shoulder.

ALEXANDER RANCH.

GEORGE ALEXANDER. **H. B. ALEXANDER.** Range, south of Mosquito Creek, west of Macleod trail. Address, Mosquito Creek via Calgary, N.W.T. Horse brand, same as cut upright on left shoulder. Calves, same as cut on both hips, and left ear crop. Vent, brand reversed.

BOULES & McINNIS.

Range, between Fish and Pine Creek. Address, Calgary, N.W.T. Horses branded same as cut on left shoulder.

ALISA RANCH.

Range—Between Pine Creek and Sheep Creek. Cattle Brand "**A**" on right side. Horse Brand—Same on Right Shoulder. Vent—Bar beneath the brand.

MESSRS. BONE, WRIGHT & TURNER.
 Calgary, N.W.T.

BRUCE & ALLFREY.
 Range between Middle and South Forks Old Man River. Address, Pincher Creek, N.W.T. Vent, same on left hip. Horse brand, same on left shoulder. Marks, both ears split.

J. WALTER INGS. **FREDERICK W. INGS.** **INGS BROTHERS.**

Range, North Fork, High River. Address, High River, Alberta, N.W.T. Horse brand, same on left shoulder.

WILLIAM FORBES.

Range, Fish Creek. Address, Maple Creek. Brand, same as cut. Vent, same as shoulder. Also own horse branded on right shoulder.

I. G. BAKER & CO.

Address, Fort Macleod, N.W.T. and Fort Benton, M.T. Work cattle branded **B** on left shoulder, and **33** on horn.

ONE OF CATTLE BRANDED
32 on left side and **4** on left hip.

S. LIVINGSTON.

Range, Elbow River. Address, Calgary, Alberta. N.W.T. Horse Brand, same on hip.

NORTH-WEST CATTLE CO. (Limited)

Head Office, Montreal, Q. President, Andrew Allan, Managing Director, T. J. Simons. Range, High River. Address, High River, N.W.T. Horse Brand, same as cut on left shoulder.

T. H. STEADMAN.

Fort Macleod. Address, Fort Macleod, N.W.T. Vent, same on left hip.

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Range, Little Bow and Mosquito Creek. Address, High River. Cattle Brand, **AV**, on left side. Horse Brand, same as cut on left hip. Also own horses and cattle branded **61** on left side.

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T. O. CRITCHLEY.

Range, Nose creek. Address, Calgary. Brand, **2** on left shoulder. Vent, **2** on left hip.

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Range Bow River Park. P.O.—Calgary. Cattle Brand same as cut, clip off right ear. Also owner of cattle branded **W** on right shoulder. Horse Brand **J** on nigh shoulder. Heavy draught & general purpose stallions for sale.

Address: F.A. McHugh, Calgary. T. P. McHugh, Strathmore.

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North Fork, Old Man River and Beaver Creek. Brands—Cattle, **W. B.** on the left ribs and calves since last bar on the left hip. Ear marks—Right split, left two undercuts. Vent—**W. B.** (Monogram) on left thigh. Horses—**W. B.** (Monogram) on left hip. Vent—**W. B.** (Monogram) on left shoulder. P.O.—Fort Macleod, Alberta. G. W. Friedle, Local Manager. Wm. Bell, V.S., Clerk of the Ranch. D. McEACHERN, Managing Director, Montreal.

W. B. McEACHERN.

Range, Between Fish and Pine Creek. Address, Calgary, N.W.T. Horses branded same as cut on left shoulder.

ALISA RANCH.

Range—Between Pine Creek and Sheep Creek. Cattle Brand "**A**" on right side. Horse Brand—Same on Right Shoulder. Vent—Bar beneath the brand.

MESSRS. BONE, WRIGHT & TURNER.
 Calgary, N.W.T.

W. B. McEACHERN.

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NOTICE.

J. W. COCKLE, having left Calgary, all orders in the Tailorist line, will now be attended to by W. G. MacKay, at the old stand, Stephen Avenue.

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FOR SALE—TWO FINE HIGH AND BULLS, thoroughbred, registered at Scotch Highland, raised by Robert Campbell, and at present owned by Alex Jaffray of Kildonan. These bulls being kept on the stake all the time are gentle to handle and can be sold anywhere. One is two years old, the other three. Will be sold cheap as the owner is selling out his stock. Address the owner, ALEX JAFFRAY, Kildonan P.O. Man or "E. C." Herald Office, Calgary. 7-11w

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Strayed from T. Chamberlain's, Stoney Creek, the following horses: 1 Black Mare with Buckskin tail; 1 Bay Mare, blaze on nose, four white feet, white spot on left eye; 1 Bay high shouldered; 1 Bay horse, high shouldered, four white feet, blaze on nose; 1 Roan filly, blaze on nose, high shouldered; 1 White Roan filly, blaze on nose, high shouldered. All brands are marked on each side. I will reward \$100, either at the ranch or at the owner's, to any person finding same. 200-dw WILKINS J. BRANKLEY.

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ALL TAXES UNPAID ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, next are liable to collection by Warrant of Distress with costs. C. SPARROW, Collector of Taxes, Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. d&w 253 C

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Alberta & Athabasca Railway Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an amendment of its charter, giving power to extend, construct, equip and operate its line of railway from its southern terminal point on Bow River or the Canadian Pacific Railway, easterly to the International boundary; and also from its northern terminal point on the Athabasca River northwesterly to the Peace River and to increase the capital stock thereof and for other purposes.

LOUGHEED & MCCARTHY, Solicitors for said Company, Calgary, 11th October, 1888. 255-58 dw

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate a company to be styled "The Calgary, Alberta and Montana Railway Company," for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway from the City of Calgary in the Northwest Territories of Canada, in a southerly direction to the International boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, at a point in the said boundary line between the Rocky Mountains and the Eastern boundary of the District of Alberta; with the usual powers to build a telegraph or telephone line or both, in connection therewith, and all necessary bridges, and to take the required lands for the right of way station grounds and other necessities, and to acquire lands or other houses or aids from the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any local Government or Municipality Corporation or person to assist in the construction of the said railway, and to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway or other companies and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges. E. F. DAVIS, Solicitor for applicants. Calgary, N.W.T., October 17, 1888. 2-17w

Auction Sale of Horses.

I will sell by Public Auction at

CALGARY ON

Thursday, November 8th, 1888

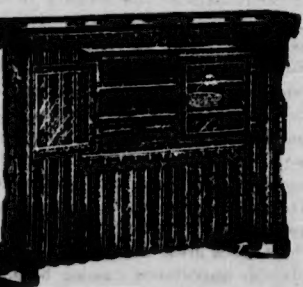
25 (Montana) Brood Mares, in foal to French Canadian Stallion.

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Day Board, per week, \$5.50.

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Fresh Oysters in all Styles. Game and Fish in season.

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The Calgary Herald

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Subscription \$2 a year, postage paid. This publication, being unequalled in circulation, is the best advertising medium in the Northwest Territories.
Advertisements, to insure insertion in the Weekly Herald must be handed in at the office by noon on Monday.

E. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Managing Director and Editor.
Publishing Office - - - Stephen Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

THE NORTHWEST PRESS IS LOYAL.

The Dominion Illustrated, a publication which devotes a great deal of well directed attention to Northwest matters, administers a rebuke to its Territorial contemporaries in this way:—"It is amusing to observe the free and easy way in which the papers of the Northwest speak of the older Provinces. They toss them off jauntily with the name of 'Eastern' Canada, as if they were ever so far away and only lightly connected with them. In their tone, too, these young papers are a little saucy, but that will right itself in time. Dudley Warner, who has just returned from there, was amused to find in our Northwest the same off handedness as in the American Western States, and the same show of independence of the East. And yet the old provinces are still there. They cannot be shaken off by a shrug of the shoulder, or even a blow betwixt the eyes. They carry the ark of the Constitution in their hands, and no Ishmaelite may dare to lay profane hands thereon. They are the depositories of the traditions of the country, besides, and are the guardians of principles which have made Canada what it is. And—coming down to hard pan—it is their money, their hoarded means, the fruit of secular toil, that has gone far toward the building of the Northwest itself."

This is quite undeserved. It implies that the Northwest papers are fostering a spirit of sectional indifference to the rest of the Dominion such as would be calculated to lead to disloyalty to confederation. Such is by no means the case. It is true that the Northwest press is somewhat more independent in tone, and perhaps plainer spoken, than the press of older Canada, but it is not one whit less loyal to the Dominion. In the older Provinces there are papers gone so far in disloyalty as to openly advise secession, and there are others who, as openly, advocate the obliteration of the Dominion altogether, by annexation. The Northwest press is entirely free from such exuberances. It is true that some of our papers, the HERALD among the number, have protested loudly against the dictatorial attitude assumed by some irresponsible parties in the East with regard to Northwest matters. Take the liquor question for example. The present apology for a prohibitory law has turned out a dismal failure. Instead of preventing drunkenness it has fostered it, and in its most shocking forms, too. The people are crying out for the abrogation of this law in the interests of health and temperance. It is, however, in name, if not in effect, a "prohibitory" law, and the prohibition people in the East, in view of the equal divisions of the great political parties, presume upon what influence they may have, to dictate to parliament that the prayer of the liquor question to the popular vote shall not be granted. Can we be accused of any disrespect to our older sister provinces when we, standing as free Canadians by our rights to manage our own domestic affairs, indignantly resent this indecent interference as a gross impertinence? If we can, there is some ground for our Montreal contemporary's rebuke.

The Northwest press is evidently determined to have this, and other abuses remedied, and if opposed by uninformed people in Eastern Canada it will not for one moment desist from showing them the unreasonableness of their opposition, and in very plain language too, if necessary. The time is rapidly passing away, if in fact it has not already gone, when the Northwest requires a paternal form of government. We are now just about capable of taking care of our own domestic affairs and every loyal Eastern Canadian must be glad that we are, for the resources of a country can only be turned to the best possible advantage, when the people living in that country can themselves attend to the development of them. It is to the interest of every part of Canada that the latent resources of the Territories should be turned to the best possible advantage, and when the Northwest press resents the misguided interference of Eastern Canadians with the development of this part of the Dominion, they are not actuated by any feelings of indifference or hostility to older Canada; but are conscientiously and surely fighting an uphill campaign, not in the interest of the Northwest alone; but in that of the

whole length and breadth of this Canada of ours. The Northwest press cannot be loyal to or accomplish anything in the interest of the Northwest without being loyal to the Dominion and furthering her best interests.

The Northwest press, in so persistently urging the emancipation of the vast region from misguided outside interference in matters which directly concern its present and future population alone, is performing a duty for which it will deserve the thanks of all future generations of the great Canada of the future.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

What is the legislative assembly going to do about the liquor question? It is almost the unanimous desire of the people that something should be done. The liquor question is the undoubtedly the live issue of the day in the Territories. Those who object to the principle of prohibitory legislation—and such are strong in numbers in this district, since the failure of the old law—are no more desirous of an immediate change than are those discriminating, practical prohibitionists who recognize that a prohibitory law which is regarded as an arbitrary measure infringing upon local rights, cannot possibly be enforced, and only serves to bring genuine prohibitory legislation into disfavor.

It appears to be the general desire of our population that the question "High license or Prohibition," should be submitted to a vote as soon as possible, so that the vexed question may be settled once for all. That this desire is not confined to the Calgary district alone, we have abundant proof. The press throughout the Territories, with singularly few exceptions, has persistently advocated the submission of the question to a vote. We in Alberta, where the vile, poisonous apology for whiskey, produced by the illicit stills in the mountains is easily smuggled in, have seen the very worst of the effects of the present system; but we appear to be no more desirous of seeing the last of the present farce upon prohibition than do the people of even the least accessible districts. The Battleford Herald, the organ of a district which should be a closed field to the whiskey smuggler, has been emphatic in its advocacy of the suggestion for submitting the liquor question to a vote. It is, however, scarcely necessary to refer here to the desire of the people for a vote on the liquor question, for this desire was sufficiently expressed at the local elections, when the electors returned a majority of gentlemen to represent them, pledged to support a measure to have the matter submitted to a vote.

The members of the assembly will find, when they come to discuss this matter, that they have a somewhat difficult question to deal with. To judge by the remarks of some of the newly elected members when on the hustings, they supposed that all they could do, would be to pass a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to have the matter submitted to a vote. If they want the country to be relieved of this burden within a reasonable time they will have to do more than this. The mere passing of a vote by the assembly, calling upon the Dominion Parliament to submit the matter to a popular vote, would unnecessarily postpone the remedy for a whole year. At its coming session, early next year, the Dominion Parliament would pass an act providing for the submission of the liquor question in the Territories to the vote of the people. The vote would be taken, and there action, so far as next year is concerned, would stop. Parliament could not anticipate the result of the vote and amend the Northwest Territories Act accordingly, and the vote could not be taken in sufficient time before the house adjourned to allow of the amendment being passed at the next session. It would consequently be 1890 before the necessary amendment to the Northwest Territories Act could be passed, and it would be well on towards the following year before it could be put into effect.

Would not it be possible to prevent this delay by the Assembly passing an ordinance providing for the taking of a vote on the question, on the authority of the legislature? Such a vote could be taken in time to give Parliament the necessary authority of the people for amending the Northwest Territories Act, and we should emancipate ourselves from the evils of the present pernicious system more than a year earlier than if the vote was left to be taken under the authority of the Dominion Parliament.

This plan is worth considering at any rate. The present obnoxious system is a serious obstruction in the way of the development of the country, and the people have their hearts set on a change of some sort. Let us have either a well regulated high license system or a thorough, practical prohibitory law; and let us not have one hour's more delay about it than is absolutely necessary.

LORD STANLEY ON SECTIONALISM.

Our Governor General has been giving somebody down East a good lesson, and unfortunately, it was very much needed. In replying to one of the many addresses presented to him His Excellency, we are told "took the opportunity of pointing out what he considered a defect in Canadian patriotism—the tendency to look too much to merely local and sectional interests and too little to the larger interests that concerned the whole Dominion." Lord Stanley uttered these words at a most opportune time. Empty ranting about provincial autonomy, and idle threats of secession from the confederation, are heard altogether too frequently. The politicians who have managed to wiggle to the front of provincial politics and serve their grateful country in the highly honorable and responsible positions of provincial ministers, too frequently set the example. We have had a conference of provincial ministers at Quebec and they lent authority to the pernicious theory that provincial interests shall have precedence over federal ones. Provincial ministers in different provinces have at different times spoken in favor of a disruption of confederation, and only the other day the telegraph told us that Martin, Manitoba's bumptious Attorney General, had threatened that the Manitoba government would apply to the Imperial government for an act of separation from the Dominion, if the trifling matter of the railway crossing was not settled according to the liking of the local government. Of course the threat was an utterly idle one, for Mr. Martin knew perfectly well when he made it, that the Government to which he belongs would make themselves the laughing stock of the world, by attempting to carry it out. So it is with all these dire threats of dissolution which are heard now and again from some disappointed provincial politician. They know that all talk about secession is absurd, simply because it would not be permitted by the Dominion nor by the people of the provinces themselves. The people of Manitoba for instance, if they are a little inflammable in disposition, have enough common sense at bottom to see that Manitoba as an isolated Crown Colony, would occupy a position on this continent unsatisfactory in the extreme, if not actually contemptible. Each and every one of the provinces forming the Dominion have benefited by confederation; a disruption would reduce them individually to the state of insignificance in which they were when welded together in 1867. A secession from any one of the provinces then, is entirely out of the question and threats to carry out such a measure are nothing but silly exhibitions of childish peevishness. They are nerveless apt to injure Canada in the eyes of the outside world by creating a doubt as to the stability of the national constitution, and the sooner they are put a stop to, the better. If Lord Stanley's warning is taken to heart by any of the great army of demagogues, His Excellency will have rendered such a valuable service to Canada as will entitle him to the heartfelt thanks of all loyal Canadians.

NORTHWEST GEOGRAPHY.

It is singularly difficult to drive into the heads of persons who have not visited this country, anything like a true idea of the vastness of this region. A friend of the writer, the other day, told of a good illustration of this. An acquaintance of his, a leading professional man of Toronto, sent him here to Calgary, a couple of commissions to perform for him. One was a request that some day when he had time he would drive down to Regina and collect an account, and the other an enquiry for information as to a business house in Winnipeg. Had the Toronto gentleman been told that Regina is just about a twenty-four hour ride from Calgary by railway and that he, at Toronto, was almost as near to Winnipeg as his friend here at Calgary, he would probably have saved himself the worry of writing to Calgary. It is difficult for a person to appreciate a great distance from a mere statement of the number of miles or even from a casual scrutiny of a map. That this is so is to be regretted for it results in a misapprehension in the East as to locations in the Northwest, which is frequently very unsatisfactory. In September a frost occurred in Manitoba and Eastern Assinibola. The telegraph announced to the readers of Eastern newspapers next day that the Northwest had suffered, and a leading Toronto daily editorially commented upon the devastation which had swept over the grain fields "from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior. This frost never even touched Alberta, the thermometer registering over fifty degrees of heat, here in Calgary. Last week they had a blizzard at Regina and a heavy snowstorm in Winnipeg. We had a glorious September like day of glorious sunshine here in Calgary; but the Winnipeg papers next day announced

ed that the storm had swept the whole of the prairie region from the Rocky Mountains eastward. Similar cases of mistakes occurring through a misconception of the immense distances in Northwest Canada could be given without number. It is to be hoped that our brethren in the East will soon realize that the geography of the Northwest is well worth studying, and that the general name, the Northwest, if they want to give point to their conversation, should be dropped, and the names of the Territories:—Alberta, the Assinibolas, Saskatchewan and Athabasca substituted therefor. They will also please to recollect that the Town of Calgary is in Alberta, and that in a few years Alberta will be a province of itself.

FEDERATION VS RECIPROCITY.

The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, or commercial union, and annexation, realizing that the rapidly increasing popularity of the Imperial Federation scheme is rapidly pushing their theories out of the range of possibility, are making a determined attack on the federation idea. In this attack, the annexationists have found themselves so poorly supplied with weapons to attack the federation scheme that they have had to fall back upon the charge that the idea of Imperial Federation is only a dream, ignoring the fact that their own pet hobby of commercial union is merely a vague spectre of the most visionary kind. The Toronto Telegram, a paper which prides itself upon its independent attitude in politics does not appear inclined to let the advocates of commercial union forget this. In a recent number it publishes a pointed editorial in which it says:—"Imperial federation is nearly as practical an issue as unrestricted reciprocity. Advocates of the second tell us that the first is unattainable. And from the recognized voice of the American people, we learn that Canada must pay the price of political independence for the questionable blessings of commercial union."

By the mandate of United States politicians, unrestricted reciprocity is extended to the realm of impractical politics. Its friends are dreamers of dreams. They urge Canadians to accept a something that is not offered and for which we cannot beg. Wise men scoff at the idea of an imperial customs union as a dream. But wherein is it less practical than the phantom reciprocity, that to the human sight appears as far removed from the region of political probabilities as the wildest dreams of the federationists?"

CALGARY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Lineham & Cayley, the first representatives of the Calgary district, in the Northwest Legislative Assembly, carry with them to Regina the best wishes of the people of Calgary. Their constituents recognize that they have accepted positions as onerous and responsible as they are honorable, and the two members can depend upon all the support the electors of this district can give for carrying out such measures as are designed in the public interest. There are a great many matters of considerable importance coming before the new house at the approaching session, and the people of Calgary will not fail to critically observe the attitude of their two members with respect to them. The people place so much confidence in their two members that they will not submit to disappointment. During the elections, the HERALD lent Messrs. Lineham and Cayley all the support it possibly could, and it will continue to do so, so long as these gentlemen use their influence towards the advancement of the best interests of the country. The HERALD will, however, have no hesitation about criticizing them should they deserve it.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

In the Calgary district there was no frost recorded at the Government Meteorological office from May 21 to Sept. 11, and then only 3 degrees and thence till Oct. 10th, there were only two nights of frost. The lowest for the five months being 4 degrees of frost.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS.

General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the Northwest Land Company school tax case before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and no wonder. No property should be exempted from taxes for educational purposes.

Mr. Dewdney is throwing his old time energy into his duties in the Interior Department at Ottawa. The Honorable gentleman has already made such an impression in the East by his application and hard work since he assumed the reins of his new office, that several papers which received his appointment with coolness, are outspoken in their praise of him.

It is hoped that in a few days arrangements will be completed for calling the meeting to organize a branch of the Imperial Federation League in Calgary. The idea of a federation of the British Empire is a great conception, which appeals forcibly to the patriotism of every

British subject. There is no accepted scheme; but the original theory has developed into an active movement, which cannot fail to have some definite political result. Alberta should do its share towards the development of the gigantic scheme.

The C.P.R. constables who do regular duty at the Winnipeg depot were sworn in as provincial police. To prevent them exercising their power as such during the crossing difficulty, their commissions have been cancelled by Attorney General Martin, and the depot at Winnipeg is consequently without the necessary guardians of the peace. Martin also threatened to withdraw the commissions of the justice of the peace who signed the requisition calling on the military authorities for assistance in protecting the C. P. R. property. The Manitoba Government appear to be able to recognize arbitrary conduct as such only when displayed by others. This commission business appears very contemptible.

In Washington, Montana and parts of the United States, which for climate resemble Alberta, considerable progress is being made in the cultivation of small fruits; currants, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, etc. The fact that native species of all of these fruits grow in Alberta, appears to indicate that their cultivation could be a success, and it is sincerely to be hoped that next year every farmer in the country will try the experiment of raising small fruit. The experiment would only cost a trifle, and is almost certain to succeed. If successful, a most profitable return would be assured. It is about as absurd for Alberta to import these fruits as it is used to be for her to import butter and cheese. Why can we not get a government experimental farm?

THE FARM.

Alberta Distinguishing Herself.

Alberta is distinguishing herself by producing magnificent cheese. The attention which has been called to the fact will, it is expected, cause increased care to be paid to dairying, an industry for which the district is well adapted. —Montreal Journal of Commerce.

The Horse for the Farmer.

The best horse for the common farmer to raise is the draft horse, because it requires less skill to sell him and less expense to put him in condition for market, says Wallace's Monthly. The general farmer who owns a 1,400 to 1,700 draft horse requires no special experience to sell him. It is very easy to ascertain the market value of his horse and put it on him. The buyer is equally posted, and there is no trouble to effect a sale. The draft horse is easily broken to harness, and submits cheerfully to labor. The farmer has no need of a professional breaker to educate his horses to go in harness, for long years of patient service of ancestors have fixed in him the hereditary habit of submitting to the obedience of man. There is no tedious process of breaking to undergo, and his easy temperament responds naturally to good feed, and he is quickly put in condition for market. A ready market is constantly open to absorb the draft horse, so when the common farmer has a good individual of this breed he has not long to wait for a buyer after he is conditioned for market. The demand far exceeds the supply. The city of New York annually requires 14,000 of these heavy animals to do her work. They are in active demand in all the large cities, in the mines, in the lumber regions and in all places where heavy loads are to be moved by horses. The common farmer who is stocked up with draft horses of suitable weights to meet the demands of the market, can turn them into cash at their real value more quickly than any other class of horses.

SUMMER TEMPERATURE OF CALGARY, 1888.

| | | June | | July | | Aug | | Sept | | RAINFALL |
|--|--|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| | | 1 43 | 73 | 42 | 70 | 47 | 74 | 45 | 89 | June 3 1/2 inches |
| | | 2 43 | 77 | 45 | 68 | 58 | 70 | 48 | 88 | |
| | | 3 55 | 65 | 45 | 82 | 45 | 54 | 40 | 79 | |
| | | 4 40 | 45 | 42 | 66 | 45 | 60 | 41 | 77 | |
| | | 5 38 | 67 | 42 | 63 | 38 | 63 | 50 | 68 | |
| | | 6 39 | 65 | 42 | 77 | 45 | 64 | 46 | 72 | July 3 1/2 inches |
| | | 7 41 | 55 | 44 | 68 | 45 | 62 | 37 | 72 | |
| | | 8 45 | 63 | 44 | 79 | 43 | 57 | 36 | 74 | |
| | | 9 40 | 71 | 53 | 83 | 45 | 57 | 45 | 55 | |
| | | 10 45 | 73 | 52 | 92 | 40 | 65 | 35 | 58 | |
| | | 11 51 | 63 | 49 | 79 | 42 | 79 | 29 | 77 | August 2 1-10 inches |
| | | 12 38 | 73 | 48 | 66 | 50 | 68 | 42 | 68 | |
| | | 1 35 | 71 | 54 | 74 | 47 | 67 | 49 | 63 | |
| | | 2 41 | 71 | 45 | 64 | 41 | 65 | 33 | 77 | |
| | | 3 50 | 71 | 40 | 64 | 47 | 75 | 39 | 84 | |
| | | 4 41 | 72 | 42 | 73 | 53 | 74 | 50 | 86 | Sept 2 1/4 inches |
| | | 5 46 | 65 | 46 | 79 | 50 | 81 | 44 | 83 | |
| | | 6 45 | 72 | 45 | 87 | 53 | 85 | 50 | 82 | |
| | | 7 53 | 61 | 50 | 85 | 53 | 84 | 30 | 71 | |
| | | 8 51 | 53 | 55 | 73 | 50 | 82 | 33 | 80 | |
| | | 9 21 | 41 | 57 | 51 | 79 | 51 | 87 | 48 | Sept 2 1/4 inches |
| | | 10 24 | 56 | 48 | 75 | 52 | 88 | 29 | 83 | |
| | | 11 31 | 57 | 50 | 82 | 51 | 90 | 33 | 67 | |
| | | 12 46 | 63 | 55 | 75 | 53 | 66 | 28 | 70 | |
| | | 1 50 | 60 | 56 | 77 | 52 | 72 | 48 | 57 | |
| | | 2 41 | 70 | 39 | 75 | 49 | 87 | 40 | 57 | Sept 2 1/4 inches |
| | | 3 46 | 66 | 43 | 67 | 46 | 77 | 35 | 71 | |
| | | 4 41 | 68 | 49 | 82 | 47 | 80 | 41 | 69 | |
| | | 5 39 | 60 | 49 | 67 | 52 | 67 | 35 | 80 | |
| | | 6 43 | 72 | 43 | 67 | 56 | 77 | 48 | 76 | |
| | | 7 40 | 78 | 42 | 80 | | | | | Sept 2 1/4 inches |
| | | 8 40 | 78 | 42 | 80 | | | | | |
| | | 9 40 | 78 | 42 | 80 | | | | | |
| | | 10 40 | 78 | 42 | 80 | | | | | |
| | | 11 40 | 78 | 42 | 80 | | | | | |

THE RANCH.

GENERALLY PRAISED.

Northwest Ranch Cattle in England.

A Liverpool correspondent who has had an opportunity of inspecting the consignment of Northwest cattle landed at Birkenhead ex "Canopus," on Saturday last, informs us that the condition of the animals, considering their protracted journey, was not by any means as bad as anticipated. The unfavorable accounts as to the heavy weather in the Atlantic was true enough, but the excellent steam ship and general thoughtfulness displayed by the captain successfully carried them through the mortality after all being under 3 per cent. As mentioned a few weeks ago, these cattle were brought from the ranch of the Osley (New) Ranch Company, near Medicine Hat, and made good time on the C.P.R., the total distance being covered in less than nine days. Every attention was shown to them on the way, and their general condition on arrival at Montreal was perfectly satisfactory. They were taken in charge of there by Mr. Robert Bickordike, a well known stockman, who spared no trouble in seeing that every care was taken of them. Freight was secured by him on the "Canopus" at 45c. per head—exclusive of insurance, and under his personal supervision the various cattle-fittings, &c., were erected. Previous experience in handling rancho cattle suggested to him the necessity of making the fittings more than usually strong, and it was fortunate for the company that this was insisted upon by him, as in addition to the heavy weather encountered, many of the animals were so strong and bushy, that ordinary heading could not have secured them. To this circumstance is largely due the fact of the animals being landed with such a trifling loss. Although full fodder for sixteen days had been put on board, the head winds which prevailed from the time they sighted Cape Grace delayed them so much that it was their sixteenth day out when they touched at Queenstown. Here the captain took in coal and also some fresh hay for the cattle. On Saturday last the cattle were discharged at Wallacey Foreign Lairs, Birkenhead.

With the exception of some fifty or sixty cows and heifers, these ranch cattle are, technically speaking, "a useful lot of bullocks," fairly well fleshed, and having every appearance indicative of sound, healthy cattle. Those of them killed at present exhibit the usual "grassy" color peculiar to natural grown beef; but the grain of the meat is well set, and such as when cooked should taste equal to the finest home-raised beef. The trade, we regret to say, this week is exceedingly bad, the arrivals from the St. Lawrence and United States ports being virtually a two weeks' supply; in these circumstances there is likely to be some little difficulty in clearing out the consignment at prices satisfactory to the consignors, but they have every confidence in the quality of the stock being such as to command within a trifle per pound of the rates current for best American bullocks. Local buyers have not as yet invested in them, their prejudice against them—except at a price—being strong. Values for this class of stock are not therefore expected to yield over 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. per stone of 8 lbs., and as they would hardly "sink" 3d per lb. their relative value may be put at 4 1/2 d. to 5d. per pound. At this figure, bearing in mind the heavy expenses incident to a 6,000 miles' journey, no substantial margin of profit would seem available in the present shipment. Under more favorable circumstances, however, that is, with a normal supply on the market, there would, no doubt, have been left a balance on the right side. With the view of practically testing the quality of the meat, Lord Lathom instructed a hind-quarter to be sent to Lathom House, Ormskirk. A similar order was given by Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., who purposes renewing his acquaintance with "prairie beef" in his own house at Queen's Gate.

Lord Lathom, who is one of the directors of the Company, Mr. Staverley Hill, Q. C., M. P., another director and Mr. T. Earle Hodges, secretary of the Company, went through the lairs on Monday, and expressed themselves satisfied on the whole with what they saw. From the accounts telegraphed to the press from Queenstown respecting the voyage of the Canopus, they were under the impression that the stock were all so seriously knocked about as to be almost unsaleable—a very erroneous impression. Lord Lathom again visited the lairs on Tuesday, when he had an opportunity of seeing a number of the cattle dressed in the carcass prior to being forwarded to London market.

In connection with the Canopus shipment, we are informed that the owners of that steamer have preferred a claim for towage against the consignees, on account of the cattle having been landed at Wallacey instead of Canada Dock. This is a most unusual charge, and has never been made by any of the regular steamship lines trading from Montreal. It is said that the claim will be resisted, payment being made under protest, in order that delivery might be made.—Canadian Gazette.

Another car load of cattle was started from Calgary, yesterday, for Montreal. There are still at the Calgary yards 16 more car loads ready to go. When these have been shipped the total number sent out this season between Calgary and Medicine Hat will exceed five thousand.

OUR CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

How the Color of Their Meat Affects its Sale.

The Montreal Gazette of the 23rd gives some interesting information regarding the depressed state of the cattle trade. It publishes the following cable:—"The British cattle markets have undergone serious depression and further shrinkage in values has taken place, the decline being about half a cent per pound. Our cables today were weak at the decline and reported trade bad. There have been heavy receipts from Canada and the States, which, together with a fair supply from other points, has resulted in weak and lower markets, without stimulating the demand. At Liverpool today there were liberal supplies, and as the demand was weak and irregular, trade dragged slowly at the decline. Prime Canadian steers were at 11c, good to choice at 10 1/2c, poor to medium at 9 1/2c, and inferior and bulls at 7c to 8 1/2c." In a review of the Montreal trade, our Montreal contemporary shows that upwards of 1000 head of cattle had been shipped the previous week, more than during any corresponding week in the preceding ten years. The Gazette also publishes a letter on the cattle question from its Liverpool correspondent. The correspondent under date Oct. 13th writes:—"Since cabling you on Monday the dull character of trade has not undergone much change, and business at the later market for all classes of stock below the best is still very weak. Much of the extra supplies referred to in my last have been forced off in order to make room for the fresh arrivals, but notwithstanding this, it is doubtful whether we shall see any improvement next week. The ranch cattle ex-Canopus were landed at Wallacey, most of the stock going to London. Local buyers speculated but lightly in the Nor'westers, fearing they would be badly bruised after their heavy and tedious voyage. An opportunity was kindly afforded me of seeing these cattle, and personally I can report favorably both on their appearance and quality. Keeping in view the fact that they were nineteen days on the steamer, and refused to eat the meal, they landed not so bad at all. Many of them were fine big, well-fleshed animals, and had every appearance of cattle well grown and naturally matured. It was a mistake, however, to send such a number of cows and heifers—about sixty; these don't travel so well as bullocks, and, from a salesman's point of view, are not so readily disposed of. Those of them killed exhibited the same high, grassy color complained of last year and which seems to prejudice buyers so much against them. This cannot be avoided, at least not in cattle raised on western prairies, being due to certain properties inherent in wild grasses, but while thus coloring the flesh, I believe it imparts a peculiarly delicate flavor to the meat, much appreciated by those accustomed to it. Whether our eastern palates can be educated to admire this flavor is a question I cannot answer, but certainly the appearance of the meat is considered bad by the trade here. In the matter of price, I am informed that so far the sales are unsatisfactory, probably averaging 10c per lb., the carcasses yielding off and on about 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c. To those interested in ranching stock, I would commend to their notice, the advisability of sending smaller consignments, and also that greater care should be shown in their selection. To rush about 500 head of cows, heifers and steers on one boat is rather injudicious at this time of the year, when the native and continental supplies, as a rule, are at their strongest. Again, if the educational process, I have alluded to above, is to be accomplished, it must be a gradual one. I hear there are a lot of ranchers for London next week. It is to be hoped that they will strike a better market than their comrades did here. I fancy they will, for this week was altogether an exceptional one, the supply virtually being double."

Vaccination for Black Leg.

Pleasantville, (Idaho) Democrat.

Black leg recently broke out among the cattle in the eastern part of the county, and many of our dairymen have been great sufferers. There is no necessity for losing stock with this disease. Vaccination will not only prevent, but will cure it. The Tulare Register of recent date tells us that the disease broke out there, and many head of cattle were taken off before the farmers realized what the trouble was or how to cure or prevent it. S. S. Ingram was losing stock at the rate of two or three head per day, when, discovering what the disease was, he began to vaccinate, and every animal on his ranch is now sound and well, those that were sick being cured. The medicine used consists of one part of arsenic, one part saltpetre and one part

garlic. Roll this into a small pill, take a knife, and upon the under side of the animal's tail, about three inches from the root, make a cross cut in the skin, and make a little pocket by separating the skin from the flesh; insert the pill, pushing in with the fingers, and then bind the wound with a cloth bandage around the tail. The medicine will make the animal frisk about for a little while, but it is not only a certain preventive, but a sure cure for the disease. Paste this in your scrap book—you may want it in your business. Mr. Ingram has tried this to his satisfaction, and unhesitatingly recommends it to others.

Matrimonial Regulations of Wild Horses.

Denver Republican.

So much has been written of the horses of the plains, which, foaled upon the dew-kissed grass of the prairie, have never known a halter or the touch of a man's hand, that descriptive reference to their fleetness, swiftness and of ten times their graceful beauty—particularly among the stallions—would at this day lack interest. But one curious fact is known but to few aside from those who have followed them for hundreds of miles and studied their habits closely. If there are enough in the band these animals group in thirteens. With every stallion there are 12 mares. What becomes of the weaker male whom the stronger fights away—whether they bide their time to get the quota of females, or, in the despondency of equine bachelorhood, go off alone and starve themselves—is not known. The matrimonial regulations of the wild horses, however, this may be, allow to each male 12 consorts, and the remarkable feature is, no more. They draw the line at an even dozen. Even when the bands that roamed these great plains, then tenanted except by other wild creatures, would number in the hundreds and more than a thousand, this peculiar division into families was plainly noticeable. They kept a little apart and never voluntarily mingled. Only when driven together by some common danger would they run in a mass, and then not long. So the catchers know that it was well high useless for one or even two men to endeavor to get more than the 13 of one of these curious families at a time.

Facts About Texas Fever.

The test to determine the contagious nature of Texas fever has been vigorously prosecuted until the present time, and it has just been conclusively proven that natives will contract the disease through contact with Texas cattle. About a month ago a number of healthy natives were placed in a pen at the stock yards with cattle from Texas which had the fever, and while the opinion was soon voiced that the disease had become contagious, the fever in the afflicted natives was allowed to progress until Friday of this week. They were then slaughtered and carefully examined by several veterinarians, who state that they found unmistakable evidences of fever. The bladder of each animal contained unhealthy secretions, inflammation was apparent in the kidneys in a high degree, gangrene had set in, and both spleen and stomach were enlarged and diseased. This explodes the theory held by some that a period of at least forty days must ensue, for exposure, before the fever is manifested. In conversation with old time cattlemen the belief is stated that the disease is generally contracted by eating from the same pens or hay racks with Texans, or perhaps on the same pasturage, holding that the virus is contained in the secretions of the mouth. An actual experience was reported: Two droves of natives in transit from one point to another were treated in exactly the same manner with a single exception; one lot was unloaded at a feeding station and temporarily placed in a pen and given a portion of hay where Texas cattle had recently been fed. The animals in this drove took the fever, with the subsequent death of a number thereof, while the other bunch, which were practically the same cattle, escaped unscathed. There is a grain of comfort in knowing that with the advent of frost the disease disappears each year.—Watson in National Stockman.

The Horse Disease in Montana.

Helena, (Mont.) Journal: The unnamed and undiagnosed horse disease is still abroad in several counties, though not as extensive or as fatal as heretofore. It is stated that Jerry Matthews, of the Warm Springs, recently lost three valuable animals by the disease, and Mrs. DeLong, of West Gallatin, during the past few weeks, lost an excellent span of horses.

TERRITORIAL.

Two Bloods Fell.

WINNIPEG 27.—The Call publishes the following special from Morley Alberta:—A band of Stonies returned today from hunting. The band consisted of eight lodges, with Chief Chiniki. While travelling between Sheep Creek and High River last Monday one of their number, named Hector, was behind the party some distance, and was accosted by some Bloods, who wanted him to smoke with them. This he refused to do, as it necessitated him putting down his rifle. Upon this the Bloods started firing, and he returned their fire thirteen times. He was then

shot in the thigh, and being unable to fight any longer, he rode after the band. The same evening, after the Stonies had camped, the Bloods again came upon them and firing, shot a Stony named Sway in the breast. The Stonies returning their fire drove them off. Both Stonies are doing well. The Stonies are very reticent about stating the number of Bloods they wounded. They admit having killed one, but will say nothing further as yet. It is thought that they have killed or wounded more, as they are all armed with first class rifles and are remarkably good shots. There is no doubt that the Bloods started the quarrel, as the Stonies Indians are not quarrelsome, and, being partly civilized, understand that any complaint they make to the police will always be enquired into.

MORELY, 29.—Chief Chiniki has arrived and reported having seen two Bloods fall in the engagement last Monday, and thinks more were injured. He says he received a report of a party of Bloods being on the war path heading this way. The mounted police are endeavoring to get trace of the marauding party of Bloods.

The fracas between the Stony Indians and the Bloods which caused such a sensation on Saturday, turns out to be not nearly so serious as rumors had it at first. Col. Hercher informed a HERALD reporter that so far as the authorities know now, there was only one Indian wounded, which was by a shot from one of the Bloods, which took effect in his thigh. The Stonies had 26 horses stolen from Morley some time ago a number of the tribe went in pursuit of them, finding some of them in the region of Pincher Creek and Old Man's River. They informed the nearest N. W. M. P. station in that part, but the officer was a little doubtful about ordering a surrender of the horses on the information given, and some altercation took place between the Bloods and Stonies, when one of the Bloods discharged a rifle, wounding a Stony Indian. The Stony returned fire with his Winchester, but it is not known that there was any further killing or wounding. The Stonies left the district and returned to Morley, the wounded man laying an information before David McDougall, J. P. In the meantime Colonel Hercher has sent down men to enquire as to which of the Blood Indians are absent from their reserve. The Stonies are afraid that the Bloods might surprise a small party of the former who are camped at the Crow's Nest, hunting, and have requested that their tribal brethren be advised of what has taken place. The Colonel has consented to have the Stonies at Crow's Nest posted. He further says that he does not think the whole fuss will amount to anything; to use his own words, "there is nothing."

Speaker of the Assembly.

REGINA, 27.—J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, will be the speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Legal Experts for the Legislature.

REGINA, 27.—Judges Rouleau, McLeod and Richardson, have been appointed legal experts to sit in the Northwest Assembly.

No More Pre-emptions.

REGINA, 29.—Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, says that pre-emptions will come to an end in 1891. The authorities think it a fatal mistake they were ever adopted in Canada, as no settlements should be further apart than a quarter of a mile, and even at that distance they would be sparse enough.

MR. DEWDNEY.

The Minister of the Interior Seizes an Occasion to Boon the Northwest.

Mr. Dewdney at the opening of the Russell Country Fair, at Metcalfe, near Ottawa, took occasion to say a good word for the Northwest. We read by an eastern newspaper report republished in the Moosemin Courier, that Mr. Dewdney, who formally opened the fair, was enthusiastically cheered upon coming forward. He thanked Mr. Morgan for the compliment paid him, and assured his hearers that it afforded him great pleasure and gratification, and he would look upon it as an honor conferred upon him, to assist in opening the exhibition. He had always taken a great interest in agricultural pursuits, and had attended a large number of shows during his time. It was the first time (and he hoped not the last) that he had travelled to that thriving little village, and on the road out, as he drove from Ottawa, he was deeply impressed by the amount of work the farmers and settlers of that section of the country had done to bring the land into such a high state of cultivation as shown by that portion of it between Metcalfe and Ottawa.

"Speaking of the Canadian Northwest he said that they claimed they could grow bigger potatoes, larger crops, and raise as fine stock, and make more cheese from the same amount of milk, than could the dwellers in any other portion of the Dominion.

"Since his arrival in Metcalfe he had been told that we had already taken some of the finest young men from this

district and money as well. While he did not want to depopulate this section, he wanted all those both young men and young ladies (for we must have both) who were anxious to make a start for themselves to go to our own country, which he believed offered better inducements for settlement than any other on the face of the globe. It was the case in all new countries that the most enterprising and energetic young men emigrated. This, no doubt, was the case here, but they must recollect that those who left were engaged in a great work, viz., that of building up a great nation. He said that although we can raise the largest vegetables and best crops in the world, we have to come east for our agricultural implements; he therefore took a great interest in this part of the exhibition, as when first he went to the Northwest the country was supplied with American machinery.

"When means of access to our Territories was improved, settlers would buy Canadian manufacture, but the makers did not understand what was suited to the prairie soil, particularly in regard to ploughs, and, as a result, the first importations were defective. Subsequently they obtained models of the prairie breaker, and now we have as good plough, if not better than can be manufactured in the United States. This improvement is as so evident in the self binders. Our Canadian make is pronounced by the best judges in the Territories to be superior to the American binders; in fact all our farming implements manufactured in Canada are first-class, and he hoped to see the manufacturers, who will have in the Northwest for many years, an ever increasing market, study our country and its requirements, and continue to make in their machinery improvements. In ten years a great change has been made both in quality and price of machinery.

"Mr. Dewdney said—Send your young men and women out, and if they will be true to themselves, loyal to Canada and our Queen, they will, in every few years, build up a nation which will be the envy of the world. He then declared the exhibition opened."

LEFT SEVERELY ALONE.

Eastern Canadian Papers Boon Dakota and Montana Rather than Alberta.

Mr. Joseph Maw, who went east from Calgary with the car of agricultural exhibits which took the C. P. R. first prize of \$100 at Winnipeg, returned to Calgary yesterday morning. He says "I was pleased when I found myself on the way to visit old friends in Ontario, and had a most enjoyable time. But I was better pleased when I found myself on the return trip to Calgary, the home of my adoption." He expresses the belief that the beneficial results from the efforts of the Agricultural Society and town council to bring the merits of the Calgary district as a mixed farming country before intending emigrants from the east will be immense. At the Industrial Fair at Toronto where tens of thousands of farmers congregated, the Calgary exhibit was very much admired and excited a great deal of interest and attention, and the great Toronto papers were awakened to the fact that all the Northwest grain country is not in Manitoba. Mr. Maw says that at the London fair great notice was taken of our grain and that the exhibit made by Rev. Leo Gaetz, of Red Deer, which accompanied the Calgary products was the centre of attraction there, where Mr. Gaetz is particularly well known and many were the enquiries about his prospect. He conversed with numerous persons who intend moving west to some place where broader and cheaper farms can be had than in Ontario. Mr. Maw says many persons said that from the evidence which our grain gave of the character of the country, they would certainly visit this district before locating, while others said they were well enough satisfied and would come prepared to settle. Mr. Maw remarked a decided apathy amongst Ontario newspapers as to the Alberta district, and that while Dakota, Montana and Manitoba are being boomed by every imaginable device, Calgary has been left severely alone. He thinks that well directed efforts to spread the Calgary papers abroad would be productive of good results and that some arrangement should be made to place them for sale on the cars especially between here and Winnipeg and in the news depots of Ontario. In an interview with Mr. Calloway, the great railway ticket agent, who arranges all the excursions starting from Ontario, that gentleman said that if proper steps were taken by the people interested, no doubt we could have excursions to and from Ontario. General Hupe, Waite told Mr. Maw he thought their arrangements would be such as to give Calgary daylight trains before the end of the year.

OVER THE BORDER.

By WALTER BESANT.

Everybody was our friend in those days, from Mr. Outthorpe, Carnaby, Justice of the peace, and the vicar, down to Hallor Nan and her lodger, Dan Gedde, the Strong Man. Everybody had a kind word for Ralph, and nobody told me then how wicked it was to run about with a boy of such unnatural depravity. This as you will see, was to come. He was a tall boy for his years, and he was six years older than myself, which proved how good an omen he must have been, for few boys of 16 or 18 care for the companionship of a girl of 9 or 10. As for his face, it has always been the dearest face in the world to me, and always will be, so that I know not whether other people would call it a handsome face. His eyes were eager, as if— which was the case— he always wanted to be up and doing. They were blue eyes, because he was a Northumberland lad, yet not soft and dreamy eyes, as is too often the case with the people of the north. His face was oval and his feet were regular. He carried his head thrown back, and walked erect with both hands ready, as if there was generally a fight to be expected, and it was well to be prepared. To be sure, Ralph was one of those who love a fight and do not sulk if they are beaten, but bide a bit and then on again.

When Ralph was nearly 16, a great and terrible misfortune befell him. His uncle, Mr. Samuel Embleton, though not an old man, died suddenly. After he was buried it was found that he had left by will Morwick Mill, and the farm, his household furniture, his books, which were not many, and all the money he had in the world, to Ralph as his sole heir. This inheritance proved at first the cause of great unhappiness to the poor boy. For, unfortunately, the will named Mathew Humble as guardian and executor, to whom the testator devised his best wig and his best coat, with his second best bed and a gold-headed stick. Now it angered Mathew to think that he being also nephew and sister's son of Samuel Embleton, of Morwick Mill, was left no part or portion of this goodly heritage. It would seem that, knowing his uncle's design to send Ralph to Cambridge, and his hope that he would become a credit to the family and a pillar of the church, he had hoped and even grown to believe firmly and to expect it as a right that the mill at least, if not the farm or a portion of it, would be left to him. It was therefore, a bitter blow for him to find that he was left nothing at all except what he could make or save as guardian of the heir and administrator of the estate with free quarters at the mill for six years. Surely for a man of probity and common sense that would have been considered a great deal.

He came with his sister, who was as much disappointed as himself, in a spirit of rancor, malice and envy. He regarded the innocent boy as a supplanter. The first thing he did was to inform him that he should have no skulking or idleness. He therefore put a stop to the Latin and Greek lessons with the vicar, and employed the boy about the work of the place, giving him the hardest and most disagreeable tasks on the farm. For freedom was substituted servitude, for liberty, restraint, for affection and kindness, harsh language and continual scourgings, while Barbara, with her tongue, that ill-governed weapon of a woman, made him feel for the first time in his life how idle, how useless, how greedy a creature he was. The boy bore with all as meekly as was his duty, for quite two years. But he often came to me or to the fugleman with fists clinched, declaring that he would endure this ill usage no longer, and asking in wonder what he had done to deserve it. And at such times he would swear to leave the mill, and run away and seek his fortune anywhere—somewhere in the world. It was always in his mind from the first, when Mathew began his ill treatment, that he would run away and seek his fortune. In this design he was strengthened by the example of my father, who left the village when a boy of 14 to seek his fortune, and found— you shall hear presently what he found. I dissuaded him as much as I could, because it was dreadful for me to think of being left without him, or of his running about the country helpless and friendless. The fugleman, who knew the world and had traveled far, pointed out to him very sensibly that he would have to endure this hardness for a very short time longer than he was already 16 and as tall as most men, and could not for very shame be flogged much longer while as for Barbara's tongue, he declared that a brave man ought not to value what a woman said, let her tongue run as free as the sergeant at drill of recruits, no more than the price of a rope's end, and again, that twelve years' time, as soon as Ralph was 21, he would have the right to turn his cousin out of the mill, which would then become his own property, and a very pretty property, too, where an old friend would expect to find a pipe and a glass of Hollands or rum. And he promised himself to assist at the ducking in the river which he supposed that Ralph would give his cousin when that happy day should arrive, as well as at the great feast and rejoicing which he supposed would follow. The result of these exhortations, to which were added those of my grandmother, was that he remained at home, and when Mathew Humble cruelly belittled him he showed no anger or desire for revenge, and when Barbara scolded him with harsh words and found him out of the mill to thank him with he made no reply. How did he subside though they treated him as if he

were a common plowboy and farm drudge, instead of the heir to all.

I confess, and have long felt sincerely the wickedness of the thing, which at length brought open disgrace upon poor Ralph, and drove him away from us. Yet, deserving of blame and punishment as our actions were, I cannot but think that the conduct of Mathew in bringing the chief culprit—he knew nothing of my share or of the fugleman's—before his worship, Mr. Justice Carnaby, was actuated more by malice than by an honest desire to bring criminals to punishment. Besides, he had for some months before this been spreading abroad wicked rumors about Ralph, saying among other false and malicious things, that the boy was idle, gluttonous, lying, and even thieving, in such a manner that the vicar who knew the contrary and that the boy was as good a lad as ever walked though fond of merriment and a little headstrong, openly rebuked him for malice and evil thinking, saying plainly that these things were not so, and that, if they were so, Mathew was much to blame in blabbing them about the country, rather than trying to correct the lad's faults, and doing his best to hide them from the general knowledge. Yet there are some who always believe what is spoken to their discredit, and sour looks and unfriendly faces were bestowed upon the boy, while my grandmother was warned not to allow me to run wild with a lad of so notorious a bad character. This is all that I meant when I said just now that at first all were our friends.

When Ralph was gone I took little joy in anything until I got my first letter from him, which was not for a very long time afterward.

Now, one day, as I was walking sorrowfully home, having sat all the afternoon with the fugleman, I saw Hallor Nan beckoning to me from her stone outside the door.

"Child," she said, "where's your sweet heart?"

"Alack," I replied, "I know not, Hallor Nan."

"Young maids," she went on, "must not puke and pine because they hear nothing for a while of the lads they love. Be of good cheer. Why, I read him his fortune myself in his own left hand. Did my fortunes ever turn out wrong? As good a tale of luck and fair weather as I ever read. Come, child, give me thy hand, let me read your lines too."

It is strange how in the lines of one's hand are depicted beforehand all the circumstances of life, easy to be read before hand by those who are wise. Yet have I been told that it is not enough to learn the rules unless you have the gift.

"He will come back," she repeated.



"He will come back!" she repeated, after long looking into the hand. Now, your own hand! Here is a long line of life—yet not as long as my own. Here is the line of marriage—a good line, a happy marriage, a fortunate girl—yet there will be trouble. Is it an old man? I cannot rightly read. Something is in the way. Trouble, and even grievous trouble. But all to come right in the end.

"Is my fortune," I asked, "connected with the fortune of Ralph?"

She laughed her rough, hoarse sea laugh. "If it is an old man, or if it is a young man, say him nay. Bide your old love. If he press or if he threaten, say him nay. Bide your old sweetheart."

"There was an old man came over the sea, Heigho! but I won't have 'un; Came over the sea, A courtin' to me."

With his old gray beard just newly shaved."

She crooned out the words in a cracked and rusty voice, and pushed my hand away roughly. Then she replaced her pipe in her mouth, and went on smoking the tobacco, which was her chief food and her chief solace, and took no further heed of me.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that application for letters patent will be made to the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories to constitute the persons hereinafter named and others who hereafter become shareholders in the company, a body corporate and capable for the purposes among others, hereinafter mentioned.

1 The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Herald Publishing Company, (Limited)."

2 The object for which incorporation is sought is the publishing of a newspaper or newspapers and the carrying on a general printing and publishing business.

3 The place within the Northwest which is to be its chief place of business, is the town of Calgary.

4 The proposed amount of its capital stock is \$10,000.

5 The number of shares is one hundred and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6 The names in full, address and calling of the applicants are as follows: Alexander Lucas, of the town of Calgary, steamship publisher; James Alexander Langford, of the same place, Advocate; Peter MacCarty, of the same place, Advocate, and Ernest J. Chambers, of the same place, Journalist.

JOHN C. F. BROWN,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dated Calgary,
Aug 25, 1899.

FURS.

Our Stock of Furs is now Complete and Comprises a Splendid Assortment

Caps, Gauntlets, Muffs, Boas, Capes,

Ladies' and Gents' Fur Coats, Fur Collars and
Cuffs, Etc.,

These Goods have been selected from the most reliable Furriers of the Dominion and are first-class in every respect at Much Lower Prices than formerly.

Our Importations of Ladies' and Gents'

NATURAL WOOL UNDERWARE,

have been very large this season and particularly successful. Scotch Lamb's Wool Underware for \$2.50 a suit.

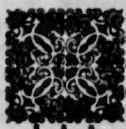
Lined and Unlined Buckskin Gloves and Mitts, Mocassins and Overshoes.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE

RANKIN & ALLAN.



Quack! Quack!

THE FIFTEENTH IS COMING BOYS AND DON'T FORGET TO BUY YOUR

AMMUNITION

— AT —

GRANT'S

Where you can procure every description of Sportman's Material.

SHELLS EMPTY OR LOADED WITH BEST GRADES OF POWDER. A FINE LOT OF GUNS TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

GRANT'S HARDWARE STORE, Stephen Avenue, (Opposite Herald Block), CALGARY.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION

— AT —

ROGERS,

WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL

HARDWARE

STOCK COMPLETE.

PRICES LOW,

CALGARY.

Guns, Powder, Shells, Etc., at Low Figures.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The HERALD as an exponent of public opinion publishes correspondence from any of its readers so long as it is within the bounds of propriety. The paper does not however, as a matter of course, endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents. Correspondence to secure insertion must be brief and to the point.

Snow on the Sidewalks.

Sir,—By the appearance of the side walks from Clark's corner west on both sides of the street, it would seem as if our city fathers are courting a second "Casser bill of damages." When there is a snow by-law it should be enforced, and not run the risk of another law suit.

RATEPAYER.

General Superintendent White's Letter.

E. P. DAVIS, Esq.,
Town Clerk, Calgary.

Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd inst., desiring to know what streets this company intends to close up. The improvements that we are making in the yard arrangements at Calgary will necessitate the closing of McTavish and Scarth streets. To cross these tracks at either of these streets when the improvements are completed would be attended with a good deal of danger, owing to the number of tracks to be crossed, and while the closing of these streets may be somewhat of an inconvenience, yet it is much better to have them closed than to run the risk of having an accident occur resulting probably in the loss of life.

Yours truly,

W. WHITE,

General Superintendent.
Winnipeg, 9th October, 1888.

Railway Outrage.

Sir,—It is surprising to many that the citizens of the town look stoically and passively without resistance upon the C. P. R. literally blocking up our highways and absolutely cutting off all street communication between the north and south sides of the town.

The railway company start at McTavish street, deliberately fence in both sides of the track to the westerly boundary of the municipality, irrespective of cross streets, and equally irrespective of the vested and legal rights of individuals and public alike.

They and the Government sell their towns of Calgary, representing on their plan of sale that the cross streets over the right of way are continuous streets, and after the public have purchased the same, the wanton outrage is perpetrated of dividing the whole town in two separate parts by a bristling barbed wire wall through the centre.

Such a repudiation of public rights as well as public convenience by this railway corporation has never been exhibited in the Northwest, nor such piece of a tyranny in Canada.

I undertake to say that in no town of this Dominion can you find a similar case in which a railway has a continuous line of fence throughout the very heart of a town, leaving open only one cross road in the whole length. Whilst the company have some justification to seek permission to close one street, yet the closing of thirteen streets without permission of any kind, is uncalled for, unjustifiable and tyrannical.

Are the citizens of this town going to swallow without a gurgle this fence outrage? Is the town council going to submit to a railway autocracy deliberately throttling the public rights of the municipality and dealing with our public highways as if the town and its people, belonging, body and soul, to this gigantic embodiment of petty tyranny?

It is the duty of the council to take immediate proceedings in this matter and in the event of the council wishing support, it is the duty of every citizen to take such concerted action as the law warrants to assert and maintain the rights to these cross streets to which we are entitled, but which by the C. P. R. have been impudently trodden under and ignored.

Yours &c.,
CITIZEN.

Printing of any kind Neat and Cheap,
at this office.

Balston C. Kenway,
ARCHITECT,

Office in McBride's Block, Stephen Avenue,
CALGARY, N. W. T.

Head-quarters of Sunny-Side Sand-
Stone Quarries.

First-class Rubble and Dimension Stone of any
size at Reasonable Prices. 218 4606dv

Thos Harkness
Horse Dealer
Brandon, Man

Heavy Eastern Horses
A Specialty.

J. K. SHIRLEY,

Is the authorized advertising and collecting
agent for THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Limited.

E. J. CHAMBERS, Managing Director.

HORSES WANTED.

FOR pasture, two miles from town, 140 acres
fenced, with stream running through; work
driving horses. Delivered any time. Apply
J. SOMERS,
Calgary, P.O.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY. PLANT
complete. Also machinery of all kinds.
Engines and boilers all sizes. We would be
pleased to correspond with anyone wishing to
be interested in the foundry business.
P. & G. BROADBENT, H. H.
Brokers, Hamilton.

25-35dv.

MOTAVISH BROTHERS

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

and Horsehoers. All kinds of Car-
riage repairing promptly attended to.
MAKERS OF BRANDS 227, East of
Post office Block, south of Stephen
Avenue.

Calgary, - - Alberta.

D. SUITOR

General Blacksmith

All work neatly and promptly
done at moderate prices. BRAND
MAKING a specialty. Carriage
repairing

ATLANTIC AVENUE, EAST, CALGARY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

Western and Pacific Divisions.

TIME TABLE.

MAIN LINE BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR
AND VANCOUVER

| No. 1 Going West. Head Down. | STATION. | No. 2 Going East. Head Up. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 14:35 | Port Arthur | 12:35 |
| 4:19 | Rail Portage | 2:45 |
| 9:30 | Winnipeg | 7:30 |
| 10:25 | P. in Prairie | 14:35 |
| 12:50 | Brandon | 10:35 |
| 15:30 | Regina | 7:05 |
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| 21:10 | Brandon | 2:35 |
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| 391:50 | Brandon | 2:40 |
| 393:10 | Regina | 1:50 |

THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS

Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Marsh, returned home by this morning's express train.

Major Walker went west to Kananaskis and his timber limits, this morning, to arrange for the winter's work in the woods.

The police report that there are fewer sounders in town at the present time than there has been at any time during the last two years.

Mr. Cormack purchased 200 head of sheep from the De Winton Ranch Co. and shipped them to Montreal, yesterday. The price paid for the sheep was \$3.50 each.

Before His Honor Judge Rouleau yesterday afternoon, the case of Harper, Barnes and Gerome, for breaking into the Royal Hotel cellar some weeks ago and abstracting a considerable quantity of mild exhilarants, was brought up for trial. Barnes was acquitted and was put in the witness box against the other two, both of whom were convicted and sentenced for three months.

The light fall of snow yesterday has put a stop to building side walks, street grading and putting in a well at the fire hall. It is to be hoped that the procrastinator of the council who persistently kicked against the public works committee proceeding with the work as soon as the debenture by-law was passed and neglected to report on tenders for debentures, will learn the force of the old say that "it should be made while the sun shines," which truism applies to side walks and street grading as well as to hay.

Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, is in town and is stopping at the Royal.

Mr. H. Collins took in the excursion to the Coast this morning to enjoy a well earned holiday.

Number two express from the coast was several hours late this morning, arriving here at 7:30 instead of 3:15.

Rev. Geo. Jacques shot a very large wild cat within about 20 rods of his residence, about 2 1/2 miles up the Elbow River. He proposes having the animal stuffed by Mr. Walter McKay.

Mr. Adam Brown, M. P. for Hamilton Ont., who is the oldest wholesale merchant of that city, is in town on his return trip from Victoria and is the guest of A. D. Braithwaite, manager of the Bank of Montreal here.

Seven cheap excursions to the east are now announced by the C. P. R. Two of them start from Calgary, one on the 27th of November and the other December 17th. The fare to any part of Ontario or Quebec, where the C. P. R. lines extend and return is \$60 with 60 days to make the round trip in.

Friday.

Mr. Gordon Cumming, the famous African traveller and lion hunter, paid Calgary a visit yesterday.

Dr. Jukes, chief surgeon of the N.W.M.P., arrived from Regina this morning and is registered at the Royal Hotel.

Mr. T. R. Christian, formerly of the N. W. Land Co.'s office here, now of Tacoma, W. T., is registered at the Royal Hotel.

Mr. Rainsford, manager of the Anthracite Coal Company and Mrs. Rainsford arrived in town this morning and are at the Royal Hotel.

The train from the east was two hours late this morning. Cause the usual heavy train on Saturday morning's with double quantity of mail, express, baggage and passengers.

Dr. Pare, of the N. W. M. P., has rented from Mr. Wm. Maloney the house he bought from Mr. Wm. Martin, corner of Angus avenue and Oiler street. The doctor moved in yesterday.

Since the grading of Dewdney street from Costello's corner on McTavish street to Langevin bridge, the travel has been very great. The public evidently appreciate a straight level street to reach the bridge instead of wading their way through swells and ravines.

Another window broken in I. G. Baker & Co.'s establishment, but not by malice as before. As one of the ladies in the millinery show room upstairs was opening a window which swings on hinges, a gust of wind caught it causing it to slam back against the stone wall breaking the glass to atoms.

Scarth street is not yet closed by the C. P. R. A Herald reporter went over last evening to see the much discussed spot and found C. P. R. employees at work grading up the street with gravel to the very rails, making as fine an approach for crossing the track with teams as any Jehu could desire.

Mr. Thos. B. Linton, of the firm of Linton Bros., who has been on a pleasure and business trip to Ontario, having spent some time amongst old friends at Chatham, Ont., returned by this morning's

train. He says Ontario will do to visit in for a while, but considers Calgary ahead as a place to live. Judging from the large number of big cases filled with holiday goods which arrived a few days before Mr. Linton's return, he was not idle during the weeks he was absent.

An average of about seven deputations a day waited on the chairman of public works asking to have sidewalks put down in every imaginable place, but when a fall of snow came the other day not more than five out of ten of those who have sidewalks will take the trouble to sweep the snow off and prevent the walks from becoming dangerously slippery. The town council intend applying at the first session of the Northwest Legislative Assembly for power to make property holders responsible for accidents which may occur from neglect to clean off the walks in front of their lands.

Monday

Mr. Wm. McGill, private secretary to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, will visit Calgary about the beginning of November on official business.

Mr. John Bangs, lately manager of the Calgary Lumber Company, arrived in town from Vancouver yesterday morning. He and Mr. A. York have gone into the meat and poultry business at Vancouver. Mr. Bangs is on his way to Manitoba to purchase a carload of dressed fowl for the Vancouver market.

There was a big boom at the Salvation Army barracks yesterday. Four young lady officers have arrived in town, and with the magnetism which always attends the labors of the lassies of the Army, seem destined to fill up the depleted ranks of the Army in Calgary. They at least filled the house with hearers last night, a sight not witnessed since the former lady officers left.

Tuesday.

The Macleod Gazette states that the Cochrane ranch branded considerably over 2,000 calves during the present season.

Work on the Cochrane mines is being pushed forward with all despatch and their coal will be marketed here in Calgary in about a fortnight.

Sergeant Clark, N. W. M. P., who has been absent on leave for several months, visiting friends in Toronto, returned to Calgary by this morning's express train.

Mr. Frank Oliver, M.L.A. and proprietor of the Edmonton Bulletin, arrived from that town yesterday and proceeded to Regina by No. 2 express train.

Dr. H. C. Wilson, M. L. A., arrived from Edmonton by stage last night and went on by express train this morning to attend to his legislative duties at Regina.

His Honor Judge Rouleau left this morning by No. 2 express to take his seat as one of the appointed members of the Legislative Assembly for the Territories at Regina.

Owing to the blow last night, the large signboard extending across Glanville & Co.'s clothing store was loosened and dropped on the telephone wires, but no harm was done.

The Brandon Sun says:—Mrs. S. Parrish, of Calgary, formerly of this city, has received information that she has fallen heir to a few thousand dollars. Nepe will be more pleased to congratulate Mrs. Parrish than her friends in Brandon.

There was more than usual high wind last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Considerable rain fell for over an hour so, being the first shower of any importance since the month of August. No damage was done by the wind so far as can be learned.

Mr. G. W. Cumming, who has been in the employment of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Simpson, 2,000 miles north of Calgary, arrived by Edmonton yesterday, and went east by No. 2 express train this morning to visit friends in Colborne, Ont. Mr. Cumming has been 17 years in that northern latitude.

Major General Godfrey Clark and wife, of England, arrived from the west this morning. They put up at the Royal Hotel, and are now the guests of Col. Herchmer. The General was heard to remark that our Calgary weather was the first fine weather he had experienced in the country.

A CALGARY CITIZEN HONORED.

By His Friends in His old Home in Ontario.

The Picton Gazette contains a lengthy account of a presentation at Ameliasburgh to Mr. Allan Cavan, formerly reeve of North Marysburgh, and now of Calgary. The proceedings are described as follows:—"Mr. Allen Cavan, who for many years was a resident of this township, but who left here to accept a government position as mail clerk, and whose headquarters is at Calgary, N. W. T., has been and is now visiting his old home and former associates, throughout the county. On Monday night last a large number of his old neighbors and associates requested his at-

tendance at the Town Hall, Waupos, Arriving there, J. Pringle, Esq., was asked to take the chair, and he readily acquiesced. An address was presented on behalf of the people of his native township, expressing the most kindly feelings towards Mr. Cavan and his estimable lady, accompanying which was a superb gold watch for himself and one also for Mrs. Cavan, suitably inscribed. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, and Messrs. Levi Williams, Hanson W. Brown, and a number of others, all testifying to the upright, sterling qualities of Mr. and Mrs. Cavan, and expressing their unswerving friendship towards them. Mr. Cavan was deeply affected by so signal a mark of their friendship and good will, and stated that he would ever keep and cherish with feelings of the greatest pleasure these evidences of their esteem. Mr. Cavan delivered a pleasing speech, descriptive of climate, resources, etc., of the Northwest, which was listened to with the deepest interest."

MAGNIFICENT MODERATION.

The First Lord of the Treasury's Description of Canada's Attitude Towards the U. S.

The London Canadian Gazette gives the following extract from a report of a speech delivered at Gloucester by Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury:—"If I talk of the abilities of the Colonies, I may also talk of the magnificent moderation and judgment which they exhibited. We have all of us heard during the last few weeks of the differences which have existed with regard to the fisheries on the coast of Canada. Mr. Chamberlain when appealed to, to render his services to the country on that occasion, cordially consented to do the best he could to bring about a settlement of the differences; and he effected an arrangement which was held to be just and fair. The President of the United States admitted it to be a just, fair, and reasonable arrangement. We all know that owing to the exigencies which I need not now refer to particularly—owing to the fact that there is a Presidential election about to take place in the United States at the present moment, that, fair, just, and equitable arrangement has not been carried out. It is in abeyance at the present time. It has been refused ratification by the Senate of the United States. But what has been the result? The Government of Canada, the people of Canada, the Parliament of Canada, have exhibited moderation in the matter, and the result should hold them up to the admiration of the world. What is the result? They are willing to bide their time. They knew that this country would obtain from the United States, when they got their fresh President, a just, equitable, and fair arrangement, and nothing less than that will be accepted by the people of Canada and the people of England. We are too good friends—we, the masses of the people of England; the masses of the people of the United States and of Canada—to quarrel over a question of this kind. There is a right and wrong, and we believe that Mr. Chamberlain and the United States delegates have arrived at the right solution of a difficult and dangerous matter. We believe the result will be one that will not in the slightest degree derogate either from the honor or the interests of these two great peoples."

THE ASSEMBLY.

Some Particulars as to the Composition of The New Legislative Body.

Messrs. Cayley and Lineham, members of the new legislative assembly for Calgary, Mr. Justice, Rouleau, and Dr. Wilson and Mr. Oliver, M. L. A. of Edmonton, left by this morning's train for Regina to be present at the opening of the first session tomorrow.

The Regina Journal publishes the following analysis of the personnel of the new assembly:—"The following was received by the last mail from one of our readers of a statistical turn of mind. The professions of the members vary somewhat from the calculation given by the Journal a few weeks ago.—The Northwest Legislative Assembly, which meets on Wednesday 31st inst., consists of 22 members. Of this number, 6 are storekeepers or general merchants, 6 are farmers; there are 3 lawyers, 2 doctors, 1 journalist, 1 "speculator," 1 hotelkeeper, 1 land agent, and 1 store manager. The senior legislator is 60 years old, Capt. James Hoey, of Kinistino, born in County Kilkenny, Ireland in 1828. The youngest member is Dr. Wilson, of Edmonton, 29 years old. He was born in Picton, Ont., in 1859. The average of all members is 38.8. Of nationalities, 16 are Canadian (born); 2 are Scotch, 2 English, 1 Irish and 1 (born in the) United States, 9 of the members belonged to the late Northwest Council. To the remainder, 13 members viz., Messrs. Hetta, Brett, Clinkskill, Davidson, Hoey, Lineham, Mitchell, Neff, Plaxton, Reaman, Richardson and Tweed, routine and practices of the Northwest legislation is somewhat new."

Adam Brown M. P. on the Liquor Question.

A Herald reporter had an interview with Mr. Adam Brown, M. P. for Hamilton, on the liquor license question in the Territories, Wednesday. As many of the Herald's readers know, Mr. Brown has been prominently connected with public matters in Ontario, in municipal, railway and parliamentary matters for forty years and is consequently eminently qualified to speak on public questions. Mr. Brown said that the liquor business being one of the burning subjects in the Northwest he had taken every opportunity of posting himself on the situation. He said he found that notwithstanding all the efforts of the Ottawa government through the agency of the Mounted Police to prevent it, liquor in large quantities did find its way into the Territories and that those who had money could get their grog whenever they wanted it, and that during his very short stay in the Territories he had seen not a few cases of drunkenness. He fully believed that the present system had a most demoralizing effect on the community, breeding contempt for law and order. He believes that the present law when enacted was necessary and served an important purpose, while the railway was being constructed and the Indian population was in the preponderance. Now however that the country is fast filling up with a population similar to that of Ontario, we are entitled to the same means of deciding the liquor and other questions of local interest for ourselves. He added that whenever he could make his influence felt it would be in favor of giving us such powers. He was of the opinion that a close license system with the proper machinery for enforcing it would be much better in the interests of temperance and morality than the present system. The reporter asked Mr. Brown if it is not a fact that he is the founder of the "Coffee Taverns" in the city which he represents in parliament.

"I am, he replied, and though not a teetotaler, I am a strong advocate of temperance and am prepared to do all in my power to put down drunkenness and promote temperance by such legitimate methods as I think will be productive of the best results in that direction."

The Town Council.

The regular meeting of the Town Council took place in the council chamber last Wednesday night. Present Mayor Shelton, Councillors Collins, Allan, Douglas, McCallum and Orr. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Councillor Douglas, chairman of Fire, Water and Light committee, reported in favor of paying the electric light account for Sept. \$47.50, also a number of other accounts. The chairman of public works and the finance also reported in favor of several accounts. The Mayor reported for the police committee in favor of paying a number of accounts.

It was moved by Councillor Collins, seconded by Councillor McCallum and carried, that the town solicitor be instructed to take the necessary steps to appeal the Cuxner case, in which judgment was obtained against the town for \$2,500 claimed damages by Mrs. Cuxner. The question of putting in a well and wind pump so much needed at the fire hall and making the necessary improvements in the floor of the hall was brought up again and carried.

A letter was read from Supt. Whyte, of the C.P.R., in reply to a letter from the town solicitor reclosing streets, saying that his company found it necessary to close both McTavish and Scarth streets.

A letter was read from Col. Herchmer, calling the attention of the council, as a ratepayer to the rough condition of the unfinished grading on Stephen avenue near S. J. Clark's corner. Council adjourned.

The C. P. R.'s Cheap Excursions.

First class tickets will be sold on November 27th and December 17th to Montreal and stations in Quebec west thereof and to all points in Ontario at \$60.00 for the round trip. Tickets will be limited to fifteen days for going passage and will be good to return at any time within sixty days. Stop overs will be allowed in both directions. To prevent the crowding of only one hundred tickets will be sold on each excursion and as sales will be made at all stations east of Calgary for the same trains, persons intending to take advantage of this cheap rate should make application to the agent early, so as to secure accommodation.

BIRTH.

MILLER—On the 9th inst., the wife of John Miller, Mounted Policeman, of a son.

LAVIN—On the 3rd October, 1888, Mrs. Lavin, wife of Doctor J. D. Lavin, of a son.

MARRIED.

Summ—McMannan—At the Methodist Church, Calgary, on the 28th inst., Mr. Albert Summ, Calgary, Alta., to Miss Mary J. McMannan, of Fort, Ont.

DIED.

TUNNAN—At his residence, Ford-st., Leith-bridge, Sunday, 21st inst., W. E. Tunnan, aged 79 years.

Dee—Baird—October 20, Helen Constance Dee is our infant daughter of L. P. W. and Euphemia Jane Dee-Baird, late of Calgary.

THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE
OUT and PLUG
SMOKING TOBACCO
FINER THAN EVER.

See

T & B

In Bronze

on

EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.
348-4th, W. 4th St.

W. L. BERNARD, (late of English Bar), Advocate, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Actuary, &c. Special terms for English business transacted through London agents. Money to Loan. Offices, Stephen Ave., Calgary.

NOTICE

LEFT at my place, on the Edmonton Trail, one bay colt, mare, No brand, white blaze on face, near fore foot white. Followed a freighter from south side of Railway track, Calgary. Owner can have same by paying stable bill and this notice.
281-10th St. GEO. KENLEY.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

Friday, 23rd November, next,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next. Around and Railway station, three times per week, computed distance 5-36 of a mile. Brandon and Ponsendale, once per week, computed distance 30 miles. Brandon and Rapid City, six times per week, computed distance 30 miles. Calgary and Mesquite Creek, once per week, computed distance 16 miles. Calgary and Sheepwall, once per week, computed distance 35 miles. Fairmeade and Wapella, once per week, computed distance 16 miles. Fort Macleod and New Orlay, once per week, computed distance 30 miles. Graveland Station and Viola Dale, once per week, computed distance 43 miles. Kinistino and Pockah, fortnightly, computed distance 35 miles. Marlborough and Moose Jaw, once per week, computed distance 14 miles. Prince Albert and Pockah, once per week, computed distance 35 miles. Turtle Mountain and Whitewater Railway station, three times per week, computed distance 34 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Office at the termini of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg 15th, Oct. 1888. w-11

Dr. P. F. SIZE,

M. B. C. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST

Will be in his office, Stephen Avenue, East, (next Laundry & Smith's hall), on and after Nov. 1, until Nov. 10, during which time he will give the people of Calgary and vicinity the privilege of having their operative dentistry skillfully performed at

EASTERN PRICES.

All who choose may have their work performed as the price is within their reach. Not 75c for extracting, but Eastern Prices.

Mechanical Work at Moderate Prices.

Gold Filling and other intricate operations a Specialty.

None but first-class work performed. Thousands can testify to the superiority of my work. Acknowledged by thousands to be one of the most skillful dentists in the west.

Do not miss this chance as it is the last at the above prices, but call early and secure an appointment.
271-10th St. DR. P. F. SIZE.

Bargains in Lumber.

Royal City Planing Mills Co.

(LIMITED)

Have decided to close out their

CALGARY YARD.

Now is your time to do fall repairing and you will find it to your advantage to call on us before buying elsewhere.

Royal City Planing Company, Limited.

Jno. N. COFFIN, Agent